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AGRICULTURE

No. 95

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

THREE LOESS PLATEAU COUNTIES PRAISED FOR SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Model for Others

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 80 p 2

[Article: "Comprehensive, Areawide Drainage Control Is Best"]

[Text] The comprehensive, area-wide drainage control of the seriously eroded loess plateau region, carried out in accordance with natural laws, was a fine experience in rapid control and construction of the loess plateau, and should be vigorously promoted elsewhere. The advantages of this method are as follows: 1. Water and soil resources can be utilized in a rational way. By carrying out comprehensive control following the natural characteristics of the entire drainage basin and meeting the needs of building large-scale socialist agriculture, it was possible to arrange the proportions of agriculture, forests, and livestock raising, according to an overall plan. Also, within different sections of the drainage area, it was possible to adapt methods to local conditions, placing different emphasis on the development of agriculture, forestry, and livestock production in each [section]. 2. Comprehensive control also favored the organization of agricultural, forestry, livestock, water conservancy, and farm machinery units as well as scientific research units under a joint administration with joint planning. Joint action gave coherence to the various measures for preservation of soil and water. At the same time it also obviated the conflicts of the past about upper reaches, lower reaches, left bank, and right bank which grew out of a lack of unified planning for control on a drainage-area basis.

Practical experience in numerous places has demonstrated that drainage control over a large area can obtain twice the results with half the effort to do more things faster, better, and more economically. Other methods lead to fewer, slower, worse, and more expensive results, or even to financial losses for the working people. Nevertheless, leadership comrades in some places do not give sufficient attention to the promotion elsewhere of this advanced experience, nor do they take sufficiently vigorous measures. It is hoped that these comrades will diligently read the several classical

experiences printed in today's newspaper and arouse their attention to study them, change their ideas, adapt methods to their local situations, and actively and reliably use these experiences to bring about a rapid turnaround in the situation of backward production caused by the serious erosion of the loess plateau, reduce the silt that runs off into the Yellow River, and rapidly build the loess plateau into a base for the livestock industry and the forestry industry.

Xishan Prefecture

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 80 p 2

[Article: Xian Prefecture in Shanxi Province Adheres to Comprehensive, Areawide Drainage Control, Reduces Soil Erosion, and Makes Initial Changes in Backwardness of Production]

[Text] Xishan Prefecture, in the hilly and ravine-ridden loess plateau of Shanxi Province, which for many years has been carrying out area-wide drainage control of soil erosion, has made some initial changes in the backwardness of production. As of the present time, they have harnessed almost 10,000 streams and reduced the amount of silt flowing into the Yellow River by 30 percent. Great increases have occurred in agriculture, forestry, and livestock industry production and in the income of commune members. They have not only removed the onus of eating grain supplied from elsewhere, but have even made a contribution of grain to the state. Last year, Xishan Prefecture's grain production reached the highest level in history, with the average output of grain per person amounting to 697 jin--an increase of 30 percent over the period immediately following liberation.

The people who live in Xishan Prefecture gradually came to realize, as a result of several failures, that drainage area controls is in accordance with natural laws and economic laws. For example, in the Nanchuan River basin's Gaojia ravine, there are 38 gullies in an area of 14,1 square kilometers. In 1953 they began control efforts, but because each commune and brigade worked on its own engineering project without any unified planning, the reservoir project built in the main gully burst each time it was built--15 different times. They summarized the lessons, and after 1971, they formulated a unified control plan for the entire drainage basin on the basis of the natural laws of erosion, combined control of both gullies and slopes, used engineering and biological methods and concentrated comprehensive control methods, and since 1973 they have greatly decreased the amount of silt transported to the Yellow River.

Luliangshan Prefecture has a ravine more than a kilometer long containing 13,000 gulches where erosion had formerly been extremely serious. During the past several years they have made an initial concentrated, comprehensive effort to control more than 4,200 of the gulches and drainage areas, with the result that last year they achieved the highest grain output and

economic income ever recorded in the prefecture's history. They stimulated the communes and brigades to launch a general effort to control the branch gulches and the tiny gulches, and the county and communes combined to control more than 30 small but key drainage areas. They summarized their experiences in this little rhyme: "The gentle slopes we terraced, and on the steep slopes we planted trees; we dammed the small gulches against floods, and on the big ravines we built reservoirs; on the mountain tops we built catchments to provide water for spray irrigation; we shortened the rivers with stone dams, and on the silt we built vegetable gardens; the roads in the mountains are open, which is good for mechanization."

In 1977, the leadership of Xishan Prefecture, in cooperation with various units of the Yellow River Water Conservancy Commission, harnessed four large drainage areas of the Sanchuan River and the Quishui River. Within the very short space of 3 years, definite progress has been made. At present, almost 30 percent of the eroded area of the Sanchuan River basin has been brought under control, and the runoff of silt into the Yellow River has been reduced by 34.2 percent. Grain production increased from 150 million jin in 1976 to 223 million jin last year. The forestry, livestock raising, and sideline industries have also been developed, and the commune members' average annual income has risen from somewhat more than 50 yuan to 62 yuan. Last year, the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee further strengthened the leadership of the drainage area control work in Xian Prefecture. The area harnessed throughout the prefecture amounts of 1,545,000 mu, or double the annual average area brought under control during the previous 7 years.

Qingyang County

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 80 p 2

[Article: "Poverty-Stricken Nanxiao Stream Becomes a Granary"]

[Text] After 5 years of comprehensive control of Nanxiao Stream in Qingyang County, Gansu Province, the Xifeng Erosion Control Experimental Station of the Yellow River Water Conservancy Commission now has an area where erosion has been brought under good control in 58 percent of the total basin, and virtually no more silt is being carried into the Yellow River. The entire basin presents a new picture of verdant ravines and slopes, forests, and grass. At the bottom of the ravines are a succession of catchments. Water does not descend the escarpments of tablelands, and silt does not come out of the ravines. Agriculture, forestry, and livestock raising are fully developing.

Nanxiao Stream is a branch of the Bo River, which is a tributary of the Jing River. Its basin covers an area of 36.3 square kilometers. Within the entire basin there are 183 channels, which crisscross and fragment the surface of the tableland surrounded by the deeply eroded ravines. This is

the ravine area of the loess plateau of "three ravines, one slope, and six fen of tableland." Before comprehensive harnessing was done, soil erosion were severe, averaging a maximum of 10,000 tons of silt annually per square kilometer. Grain yields were about 100 jin per mu. The masses were not able to provide completely for their own needs, and life was extremely impoverished.

Beginning in 1955, the scientists and technicians of the Xifeng Water Protection Station, together with the broad masses of cadres and the masses, instituted an overall plan of comprehensive control over the entire drainage area. Their principal method, which was based on the laws of soil erosion, was to protect the ravine-surrounded tablelands and to stabilize the ravines for comprehensive control over the tablelands, the slopes, and the ravines. Control of the tablelands depended primarily on projects undertaken among the fields atop them, plus construction over wide areas of band after band of level fields to make the tops of the protruding tablelands into grain-producing bases. On the slopes of the ravines and valleys were dug pits arranged like fish scales, and on these level steps were planted trees and grass. At the bottom of the ravines, a combination of engineering and biological means was used to stabilize the ravines and elevate the erosion base point, turning the ravines into forest groves and bases for the production of forage grass. As of the present time throughout the basin, more than 16,000 mu of level fields, have been constructed atop the tablelands and level terraced fields; 14 water catchments and dams have been built, and more than 10,000 mu of irrigated land has been developed. The forested area amounts to more than 7,800 mu, of which fruit orchards comprise more than 1,400 mu, and from which more than 200,000 jin of fruit are harvested annually. Grass has been planted on more than 3,200 mu, and 3,000 head of sheep are grown annually. The development of forestry and livestock industries has vigorously promoted agricultural production. Last year the average grain yield was over 1,200 jin per person. During the past several years there has been 97-percent effectiveness in holding back silt throughout the entire basin, and retention of runoff has been 55.6 percent effective. Not only has erosion been virtually controlled, but there has been great improvement in the livelihood of the people throughout the basin. Commune members say happily, "Now the tablelands in our Nanxiao Stream basin are granaries, and the ravines are banks." The experience with Nanxiao Stream is now being promoted elsewhere in Qingyang Prefecture. The entire prefecture has now harnessed 50 small basins for a controlled area of 5,682 square kilometers.

Yulin County

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 80 p 2

[Article: "Plant Trees To Create Forests Against Windblown Sand; Build Fields and Fix Up the Land for High Output; Great Results Seen from Comprehensive Control in Yulin County"]

(Text) Major efforts by the people of Yulin County in Shaanxi Province to plant trees to create forests that can break the winds and stabilize the sands so that farmlands can be built have greatly promoted the development of agriculture and the livestock industry.

Yulin county is located along the Great Wall at the southern edge of the Maowusu Desert in the loess plateau windblown sand area. Since the beginning of the 1970's, and particularly during the past 3 years, the entire county has quickened the pace of comprehensive control by digging ditches to channel water into the fields and hauling away the silt to create farmlands. They have made a major effort to plant trees and grow grass, bringing under control 16 large tracts of windblown silt. They have moved several thousand large dunes to bring under control more than 2 million mu of sandy wastes and bring forth more than 10 continuous tracts of more than 10,000 mu each of greenery and more than 110 "desert oases," centering on farmlands and tree forests run by communes and brigades. This is a preliminary reversal of the situation of "as the desert advances, people retreat."

As part of comprehensive controls, they have stuck to a combination of improving the soil, controlling the water, creating forests, and growing grass. By fitting methods to local circumstances, they have laid plans for planting sand-stabilizing forest belts, timber forest belts, economic forest belts and main forest belts, subsidiary forests, and sand-girdling forests. This is a plan for handling agriculture, forestry, and livestock, raising all at the same time, in the comprehensive control of mountains, water, farmlands, forests, and roads. The actual way they proceed is as follows: First using basic farmland as the center, they work toward developing a forest network and greening the barren hills. Second, they begin comprehensive controls in a small drainage area, combining agriculture, forestry, and livestock raising. Third, they start simultaneous control of slopes and ravines in the Huchuan area. In addition to adopting the methods used to do battle, they also have set up various specialized units to continue control in future years. For example, 150 tree farms operated by communes and brigades were established throughout the county, and more than 2,700 forestry specialists responsible for running and protecting the forests have been effective in stabilizing the sand and creating forests. As of the end of last year, there already was forest cover on 15.3 percent of the more than 4,460 shelter forest belts created throughout the county, which have an overall length of more than 7,200 Chinese li.

The growth of the forestry industry has effectively promoted agricultural and livestock production. In 1979, total grain production amounted to 162 million jin, for a 1.5-fold increase over the period before large-scale control was undertaken. Average production of grain was more than 720 jin per person. The number of sheep also increased from 180,000 head to 233,000 head, and various businesses have gradually grown. Constant improvement has taken place in the lives of the commune members.

FINE WHEAT, RICE STRAINS POPULARIZED IN NORTH CHINA

'RIBAO' Commentary

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "Areas Around Beijing Actively Extend Cultivation of Fine Strains of Wheat"]

[Text] Extended cultivation of fine strains and the improvement of per unit yields is the major route for increasing grain output in our country. Average per mu yields for wheat in our country currently are only 247 jin, which is lower by more than 600 jin than the average per mu yields for wheat in countries of the world where wheat yields are high. Our country's average per mu yields of rice are more than 530 jin, which is more than 300 jin less than the average per mu yields of high yield countries in the world. This demonstrates that a lot of unused potential exists for increasing per unit yields in our country. One is the shortcut of increasing per unit yields through the extension of cultivation of fine strains. The experiments and demonstrations in some provinces and municipalities of north China using hybrid geng rice, Jingyin 66A X No 300, and of fine strain wheat varieties, "93 Hong," and "Jian 26," which are carried in today's newspaper, show that these are fine, high yield varieties, which should be promoted step by step in these areas. Other provinces (and regions) can also promote them by actively conducting experiments and demonstrations. At the present time, every locale has quite a few high yield strains that experience has demonstrated to be suitable for cultivation of their local area, which should also be vigorously promoted in a planned way. In this way, grain production in our country can show a greater increase in a shorter period of time.

Fine Wheat Strains Promoted

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] The two new fine strains of wheat, "93 Hong," and "Jian 26" are highly regarded by the seed units of Beijing, Tianjin and some prefectures of Hebei Province, and now they are being actively propagated and promoted.

These two fine strains of wheat were bred by Li Dengchun [2621 4098 2504] and Shi Shemin [4258 4357 3046], man and wife who are technicians in the Crop Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agriculture. The characteristics they share are resistance to cold, resistance to lodging, resistance to rust, and high yields. The "93 Hong" strain, in particular, ripens from 2 to 4 days earlier than the "Nongda 139" strain. Demonstration results in some prefectures shows that when "93 Hong," and "Jian 26" were grown at the low winter and spring temperatures of the past 2 years, per mu yields still amounted to from 600 to 800 jin, and a maximum of 1000 jin. The yields were more than 15 percent higher than for either the "Dongfanghong No 3," or the "Nongda 139" strains. Seed companies in the two municipalities of Beijing and Tianjin, and in Baoding and Langfang prefectures in Hebei Province have made these two varieties the successor varieties to the currently predominant varieties. They are being actively propagated and promoted. The "93 Hong" strain has been promoted over more than 200,000 mu, and the "Jian 26" strain has been propagated on more than 5000 mu in Beijing, and preparations are underway for the extension of its cultivation to a wide area next year.

North China Rice Experiments

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Xia Qi [1115 3055 0120]: "Hybrid Geng Rice Test Planted in North China"]

[Text] The hybrid geng rice, Jingyin 66A X No 300, is a new variety of rice grown following the wheat harvest, which was bred by the Crop Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agriculture, and which will be grown this year on about 10,000 mu in the rice growing region of north China.

Hybrid rice is already cultivated over large areas of the rice-producing regions of our southland, where outstanding increases in output have been derived from it, but there has not yet been any real effort to take advantage of matched combinations in the geng rice areas of north China. In order to solve this problem, the Crop Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agriculture bred a hybrid geng rice in 1977 after several years of effort--Jingyin 66A X No 300. This strain is characterized by early ripening, strong tillering, large spikes with numerous grains, tolerance of low temperatures, a high seed-setting rate, and resistance to diseases. Last year it was tested in Beijing, Hebei, Shaanxi, and Ningxia. Though temperatures were low during the final stage of growth, high yields were obtained, nevertheless, which were generally more than 20 percent greater than from comparable varieties. The Huafang Brigade of Nanyuan Commune in Beijing test planted 140 mu of it for average yields per mu of 944 jin. As compared with "Pengjin" strain, it matured 3 days earlier and had 27.6 percent higher yields. Qishan County in Shaanxi Province test planted 28 mu, which ripened 2 days earlier than "Xigeng No 1" and had 24 percent greater yields.

MORE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Yousheng [0645 3932]: "Large Scale Agricultural Education Needed for Agricultural Modernization"]

[Text] China's agriculture is presently very backward in comparison with that of the advanced nations of the world. In the case of Japan, for example, as long ago as the decade of the 1960's preparation of the soil, irrigation and drainage, threshing, transportation, and processing were mechanized, and by the 1970's the full modernization of agriculture had been realized. How can we catch up with the advanced levels of developed countries? Some say by depending on the hard work of hundreds of millions of peasants. This is very important, of course. But we have labored hard for several thousand years since the times of the legendary Shen Nong, and we still have not been able to get rid of our dependence on the whims of heaven for food to eat or our lot of making a living through the exercise of strength. Both our farming level and our mechanization level are low, and this is very much related to the serious inadequacy of our agricultural technical forces. For example, we began as long ago as 1959 to test manufacture rice transplanting machines, but as of now the problems still have not been solved, and the machine-transplanted area is still less than 0.72 percent. The Japanese, on the other hand, got started later than we, but they have already mechanized the transplantation of rice. Even for imported advanced technology, people with a definite cultural level have to be relied upon for mastery and maintenance. Otherwise, imported agricultural equipment will become nothing more than a pile of scrap iron. For example, more than 95 percent of the farm machinery operators in some provinces have had no training in technical schools above the middle school level. As a result, they can run the machinery but they cannot repair it, and they cannot get the most out of the capabilities of the machinery. Only 67 percent of the machines are in operating condition. This vividly illustrates that without commensurate technical forces, agriculture cannot be modernized. Furthermore, the present state of China's agricultural education is exceptionally backward. According to 1978 statistics, there are only 50 agricultural institutions of higher learning in the country and an enrollment of somewhat more than 50,000 students. Polytechnical schools for agriculture and forestry have

only somewhat more than 80,000 students enrolled. On such a broad battle line of 800 million farmers, the training of only such a few agricultural technicians is the equivalent of sprinkling sesame seeds in the sea. In Shandong Province, with a population of several tens of millions, there are only two academies of agriculture, one of which was just built. The livestock field of study in the Shandong Academy of Agriculture annually graduates somewhat more than 100 people. At this rate, to be able to provide a single graduate to each of the 80,000 production brigades in the province will take 600 years. Consequently, various measures must be taken for the vigorous development of agricultural education and really bring education down to the "basic" level so as to realize the modernization of agriculture.

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NATIONAL

FIRST CARP BORN BY ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "First Generational Transfer of Somatic Cells in Asexually Reproduced Carp"]

[Text] A 2 centimeter-long carp is swimming merrily in a glass tank in the Marine Biology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. This is the first carp with a generational [0278 0108] transfer of somatic cells through asexual reproduction born in our country at Wuhan on 29 April.

During the late 1960's, an English biologist named Gordon first implanted the somatic cells of a frog into a frog's egg to breed a second generation frog through "asexual reproduction." This demonstrated that any cell of a biological organism possesses the capability of transmitting the genetic data for producing the total organism. China's late famed biologist, Professor Tong Dizhou [4547 4574 0719] also succeeded in his research with asexual hybrid fish in which data ribose and nucleic acid from the nucleus of a gold fish and the cytoplasm of a carp were combined. However, so far no one had yet used cultured cells transmitting a generation to successfully conduct fully successful asexual reproduction. The scientists and technicians at the Marine Biology Institute were able, in the course of a year, to conduct more than 50 experiments using the somatic cells of carp, finally successfully breeding the first asexually born carp. This accomplishment was a heartening step in the study of genetics and breeding with the somatic cells of animals in our country.

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CSO: 4007

ELIMINATION OF LEECHES DEMANDED BY SOUTH CHINA PEASANTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 80 p 3

[Article by Zhang Songlin [1728 1345 2651], veterinarian, Aoshan Brigade, Bozhi Commune, Linli County, Hunan: "Study of Eradication of Leeches To Eliminate Suffering for the Peasantry"]

[Text] We farmers in the southlands have begun to go to work in the wet fields. Each year at this time the farmers always sigh in despair, "When the farmers go into the wet fields, the leeches have a new year celebration." By this is meant that the leeches will be sucking our blood again.

Leeches are from one cun and a half to two cun long and about three fen wide. They are flat, springy, live in water, and depend on the sucking of human blood to live.

In the south, wherever there is water there are leeches; large numbers in reservoirs, and small numbers in drinking wells. During the busy seasons of farming when we quit work very late and draw water in the dark, sometimes we carry leeches to the water vats. Unless we are careful, they will end up on the stove, be dropped into food pots, or even eaten, which is extremely harmful to the human body.

During the two busy harvest seasons, when temperatures are very high, after finishing work in the paddy fields, our bodies are frequently covered with bits of rice and straw and dirt. After we stop work, we like to go to a pond and take a bath, but the leeches stick to our shoulders, our neck, and even bore into our anus. Most nauseating are the leeches in the wet fields. A common saying has it that "leeches must not be allowed to hear water sounds," for wherever there is a sound of water, they run in frenzied hordes of 10 to 20 biting our legs till the blood runs. This is a common sight.

During the two harvest seasons last year, about 60 percent of our brigade's manpower had infected legs and hands as a result of leech bites, and could only recuperate at home to the impairment of production.

It is hoped that the authorities concerned will study a way to eradicate leeches and eliminate our suffering.

BRIEFS

WARNING ON TYPHOON NO 9--The Central Meteorological Observatory issued an emergency typhoon warning at 2200 GMT on 26 July. At 2100 GMT on 26 July, the center of this year's No 9 typhoon has moved to about 220 kms over the sea southeast of Huidong, Guangdong Province. Its coordinates are 21.1 degrees north latitude and 116.4 degrees east longitude. Maximum wind force near the center is force 11. It is predicted that the center will continue to move at an approximate speed of 20 kms per hour in a northwesterly direction. The typhoon will hit the coastal areas between Shenzhen and Stantou in Guangdong Province toward evening on 27 July. Because of the typhoon, gales of force 7 to 9 will be experienced today and tomorrow in the northern part of the South China Sea, the southern parts of Taiwan Strait and Fujian Province, the central and eastern parts of Guangdong Province and the coastal areas in west Guangdong. Areas in the path of the typhoon center will be hit by gales of force 10 to 11. Heavy or torrential rains will fall in most parts of Guangdong Province and southern Fujian and Jiangxi provinces. Certain localities will experience rainstorms. All units concerned are requested to tune in to weather forecasts by local meteorological observatories and weather stations. [Text] [OW270501 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 26 Jul 80]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

COUNTY HARVESTING, PLANTING--Lujiang County, Anhui, is rushing against time to harvest its 710,000 mu of early rice and plant 700,000 mu of double-crop late rice within the next half month or so. The period between early rice harvesting and late rice planting this year has been shortened by 7 days due to delayed ripening of the early rice crop. This, plus the fact that the county has expanded its early rice acreage by 40,000 mu this year and some of the labor force has been diverted to other sectors of the economy, poses a greater difficulty for the county. But all cadres are resolved to lead the masses to complete the harvesting and planting tasks in good time, because the two crops constitute 87 percent of the county's total grain output of the year. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 80]

DANGSHAN COUNTY PEARS--Hefei, 10 Jul--The Anhui Provincial People's Government is taking urgent measures to help Dangshan County market its noted pears. The county has 150,000 mu of orchards which used to produce more than 100 million jin of fruit each year. This year, the county is expected to reap 600 million jin of pears and 45 million jin of other marketable fruit. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0317 GMT 10 Jul 80 OW]

SUXIAN PREFECTURE FLOODS--Owing to heavy rains in June, more than 300,000 mu of farmland in Suxian Prefecture, Anhui Province, remained flooded as of early July. Late-autumn crops could not be planted on more than 900,000 mu of farmland and field management work could not be done on over 400,000 mu of mid-autumn crops because of waterlogging. Thanks to the efforts by the masses, however, autumn crops were planted on over 5.1 million mu of farmland in the prefecture by 8 July, fulfilling more than 80 percent of the prefecture's autumn sowing plan. In addition, more than 2.5 million mu of soybean and sweet potato crops have been weeded, and fertilizer has been applied on over 1 million mu of summer rice and corn crops. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 80 OW]

WUHU COUNTY HARVEST--Wuhu County in Anhui has reaped unprecedentedly good harvest of summer crops this year. Total output of rapeseeds harvested has reached the mark as high as 14.42 million jin, doubling the last year's figures while the output of wheat totaled 22.3 million jin. The county has 89,000 mu of wheat field and 100,000 mu of rape land and its agricultural population stands at 440,000. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1416 GMT 12 Jul 80 OW]

BEIJING

BRIEFS

TREE, LAWN PLANTING--Beijing, 18 Jul--Beijing has planted pine, cypress, ginkgo and Chinese white popular saplings and lawns along new streets that will form part of the network circling the city. In the first half of this year, 680,000 trees and 640,000 square metres of lawns were planted, according to the city's bureau of parks and woods. Factories, especially those in the heavy industry, are making great efforts to improve their environment and control pollution. The Capital Iron and Steel Company has planted 150,000 trees and some 200 flower beds within its premise. The Yanshan Petro-chemical Company, some 70 kilo-metres southwest of Beijing, has opened some small parks. The Beijing Bureau of Parks and Woods is now working out a long-term plan for greening the city within three years. When completed, the plan will afforest some 25 to 30 percent of the total area, averaging one hectare of afforested land for every 10,000 residents and a five-hectare park for every residential centre with a population of 100,000. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 18 Jul 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

SPRING PLANTING COMPLETED—Spring plowing and planting has been completed in Fujian Province. Throughout the province 10.52 million mu of early rice has been transplanted, and 980,000 mu of peanuts, 460,000 mu of soybeans, and 667,000 mu of sugarcane are growing, which completes or over-fulfills planting plans. Since last year a new situation of stability in government policies, stability in the system of organization, and stability in grassroots level cadres has appeared. This, plus 3 continuous years of bumper agricultural harvests, make the broad masses of cadres and commune members fully confident of being able to reap a new bumper harvest this year. The area planted to superior varieties of rice is greater this year than last; the distribution of varieties is more reasonable; and the quality of transplanting is better. While planting economic crops such as peanuts and sugarcane according to plan, every locale also gave attention to the spread of superior varieties and of advanced cultivation techniques in order to increase output per unit of area. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 12 May 80 p 12] 9432

SUGARCAKE AREA INCREASED—Fujian Province, the foremost sugar producing area in China, increased by more than 30 percent the area planted to sugarcane this year. Now more than 640,000 mu of sugarcane groves throughout the province are sprouting and growing evenly and sturdily. For the past 3 years, Fujian Province has instituted a policy of linkage between sugarcane and grain by which sugarcane farmers who grow sugarcane receive supplemental grain to promote the development of sugarcane production. Throughout the province, average per mu yields from sugarcane groves increased 1.5 tons, and the quantity of sugarcane supplied has steadily increased. This year the enthusiasm of sugarcane farmers for growing sugarcane in the major production areas was very high. In the famous sugarcane production area of Shanyu County, the transplanted shoots of new sugarcane amounted to 70 percent of the sugarcane grove area of the entire county. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 10 May 80 pp 3-4] 9432

AGRICULTURAL, SIDELINE PRODUCTS--In the first half of this year, production, purchasing, transport and sales of agricultural and sideline products throughout Fujian have been fulfilled very well. Some 273 million yuan of such goods have been purchased. This was an increase of 30 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The northwestern part of Fujian is rich in bamboo. During this period, 5.43 million bamboo lengths were purchased, an increase of 5 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Some 840,000 dan of reed were also purchased in Minqing and Yongtai counties, Nanping Municipality and Minhou and Jianou counties, helping the commune members to earn 1 million yuan and supporting the paper industry. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 22 Jul 80 HK]

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER--In the first half of this year, 1,013,000 tons of chemical fertilizer were supplied to the communes and brigades throughout Fujian. This was an increase of 23 percent over the corresponding period of last year. At the end of last year, the supply and marketing departments in all areas sent personnel to the chemical fertilizer plants to do a good job of distribution, allotment and transport. At the same time, they sent men to Hunan, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Hubei, Jiangsu and Shanghai and bought 200,000 tons of phosphatic fertilizer for the province. The chemical fertilizer supplied to the communes and brigades increased by 190,000 tons over the corresponding period of last year. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 16 Jul 80 HK]

CSO: 4007

RICE BLAST CONTROL, PREVENTION MEANS FOUND

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Zhou Xun [0719 6598]: "Provincial Agricultural Academy Finds Way To Prevent Rice Blast"]

[Text] How can increased yields of grain be obtained from areas where historically there have been outbreaks of rice blast? After many years of cooperative efforts by the Plant Protection Institute and the Paddy Rice Institute of the Provincial Academy of Agriculture, an effective means of prevention has been found. Ever since 1976, they have set up rural village base points in 10 places throughout the province where the incidence of rice blast is particularly serious to promote overall preventive measures of which disease resistant varieties is paramount, to effectively prevent rice blast, and promote increased agricultural yields.

Rice blast is the disease that most severely damages rice output in our province. Between 1973 and 1975, the Provincial Academy of Agriculture established experimental and demonstration bases at Lianma in Conghua County, at Shuangwei in Fenghua County, and at Lidong in Yunan County to promote overall methods of prevention of which use of the high yield, disease resistant variety, "Zhaiyeqing No 8" was paramount, for effective solution to rice blast damage in areas historically infested, and to bring increased yields of from 10 to 20 percent. However, beginning in 1975 and as a result of the planting of "Zhaiyeqing" in a series of crops, the physiology of the rice blast germs also underwent corresponding changes, and the rice varieties that had formerly been resistant became resistant no longer. In view of this new problem, scientists and technicians have deeply investigated and appraised the physiology of rice blast in this province during the past several years, initially identifying a total of eight kinds of rice blast in 27 sub-varieties in this province. Then, after more than 31,000 appraisals of domestic and foreign varieties, they selected a group of superior varieties that were both resistant to blast and produced quite high yields. Beginning in 1976, they conducted rational paired plantings and rotated plantings at the aforementioned places using disease resistant varieties that matured at different times. The superior varieties used for the early crop were "Zhenlong 13," "Baishenlong," "Gunong 13," "Erbaiyin," and "Zaoke-xuan." For the late crop, they used "Tangbaishan," and "Fubaosai 22" superior varieties. After repeated experiments at more than ten disease areas throughout the province over the past 3 years, they were successful in obtaining disease-free high yields. Average per mu yields were from 500 to 700 jin.

DEVELOPMENT OF SILKWORM INDUSTRY ENCOURAGED

Commentary Noted

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 80 p 1

[Article: "Make the Most of Advantages to Grow Large Numbers of Silkworms"]

[Text] Editor's Note. Making full use of beneficial conditions in our province to develop silkworm cocoon production is an important avenue in many places for the generation of wealth to become prosperous.

Our province is foremost among the four areas where silkworms have traditionally been grown in our country. Nowadays, however, the quantity of silkworms produced falls far short of highest recorded levels, and it has also been greatly outdistanced by some provinces in which the silkworm and mulberry industry has rapidly developed. This situation is unworthy of our province which possesses such natural advantages.

Both raw silk and silk cloth command high prices, earn much foreign exchange, and are a staple export commodity. Development of the silkworm and mulberry industry not only benefits generation of wealth and prosperity in rural villages, but also helps enliven the economy of our province and expand foreign trade. It is hoped that everyone will diligently study the history and the current state of the silkworm and mulberry industry, adopt effective measures, implement the party's policies, and rationally adjust the pattern of production to hasten the development of this endeavor.

Production Team Experiences

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 80 p 1

[Article by Xu Xilan (1776 6932 5695): "Poor Production Team Raises Silkworms and Gets a Fresh Start Within a Year"]

[Text] The Miandong Production Team of the Yangxia Production Brigade of Longwan Commune in Lianjiang County was able to shed its burden of poverty to become the wealthy production team in the commune with a single bound after planting mulberry trees and growing silkworms for a year.

As of 1978, the Miandong Production Team had for many years owed a debt of 3,000 yuan to the state for goods received, and it was also unable to make payment to commune members of more than 1,000 yuan of distributions. Last year, after planting 19.2 mu of mulberry trees to raise silkworms, they were able to sell the silkworm cocoons in the same year for an income of 10,800 yuan, which averaged 60 yuan for each person in the production brigade. Furthermore, since they harvested six crops of silkworm cocoons each year, their capital turnover was rapid. They also got an award sale of 16,000 jin of chemical fertilizer, which promoted the overall development of agricultural production. Large increases were obtained last year from this team's grain, oil, and sugarcane production, and gross income from agriculture increased by 19,100 yuan over the previous year. As a result, not only was the debt completely repaid to the state and the disbursements made to commune members, but collectively saved funds almost doubled. Year end disbursements to members averaged 131 yuan, an increase of 61 yuan over the previous year.

Shunde County Experiences

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 80 p 1

[Article by LI Zhaoji (7812 2156 1015): "Shunde County Happily Reaps Bumper Harvest From First Silkworm Cocoon Crop"]

[Text] Shunde County, the silkworm and mulberry production base in our province, has happily reaped a bumper harvest from its first silkworm cocoon crop. Cocoon production from the entire crop totalled 24,381 dan, a 7.5 percent increase in production over last year's first crop.

Shunde County has usually held first place in the entire province in the quantity of its silkworm cocoon production. Here, where eight crops of silkworms can be grown annually, the spring crop is the largest one. In order to harvest a bumper crop of silkworm cocoons this year, everywhere in Shunde County there was conscientious implementation of the spirit of the All-China Silkworm Cocoon Conference and serious attention given to production of silkworms and mulberry. Since the advent of spring, the CCP Committee of Longjiang Commune deployed commune and brigade cadres with an abundance of production experience to lead the production of silkworms and mulberry, and promptly instituted a system of responsibility that provided for remuneration based on the value of production and rewards for excess production for work teams. They also disbursed 10,000 yuan from the commune's economy to help production teams develop silkworm and mulberry production. This year the first crop of silkworm cocoons for the entire commune amounted to 4,909 dan, a 10 percent increase over the same period last year. Junan Commune gave great emphasis to the scientific growing of the mulberry and the propagation of silkworms, and the entire commune had another bumper harvest with a 14 percent increase from its first crop of silkworm cocoons this year on top of the increased production of last year.

Large Increases in Zhongshan County

[Article by Sun Lu (1327 1687): "Zhongshan County Shows 47 Percent Increase in Spring Cocoon Production"]

[Text] Zhongshan County has shown a large increase in this year's first crop production of silkworm cocoons, producing 10,395 dan of cocoons, which is a 47 percent increase over the same period last year, and an increase in total output value of 34 percent.

Since last winter, every commune in the silkworm and cocoon production area of Zhongshan County has propagandized implementation of silkworm and mulberry production policies to expand the mulberry area throughout the county by more than 3,300 mu this year, which is an increase of 14.7 percent over the former area. At the same time, they helped each production brigade and production team institute a system of production responsibility for the growing of the mulberry and the raising of silkworms, mustered the enthusiasm of the masses, and additionally emphasized scientific sericulture, thereby reaping a bumper harvest of spring cocoons.

9432

C90: 4007

SUPPLY, QUALITY PROBLEMS WITH SMALL FARM TOOLS REPORTED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by correspondent and reporter: "Insufficient Supply of Materials; Quality and Quantity are Decreasing; Production and Sale of Medium and Small Farm Tools Must Be Improved Urgently"]

[Text] Our province is a multiple crop region producing paddy rice, sugar cane, jute, and is a sericulture region. There are multiple croppings in a year. Many types of medium and small farm tools are needed. The quantity needed is large; the quality has to be high. The nature of the region is severe. Every year, about 50 million pieces of various medium and small farm tools are sold through the entire province's commercial outlets. But, for many years, the problems of an insufficient supply of major varieties of medium and small farm tools and decreasing quality of the products have existed. The broad masses of farmers have complained about this strongly. Especially after the party's Third Plenum, many commune brigades have popularized the system of "five established goals and one reward," and the production responsibility system of division of operation, and thus the need for medium and small farm tools is even greater. But in recent years, the supply of various medium and small farm tools produced using original materials rationed under state plans has not been sufficient and has fallen short. The problem is most outstanding in wooden farm tools. The statistics for January to December of last year compiled by the provincial agricultural production information department show the quantity of purchases, sales and inventory of the entire province's various medium and small farm tools has fallen off across the board and is continuing to fall this year. This situation has already affected agricultural production. If the problem is not emphasized and solved, agricultural production will be affected to an even greater degree.

Insufficient supply of original materials and price rises are one reason for the present shortage of the supply of medium and small farm tools and the fall in quality of the products. According to popular reaction, the conflict between supply and demand of some varieties of medium and small farm tools in our province at present such as farm vessels and barrels for fertilizers is great. The main reason is that the supply of wood is insufficient, the quality is poor and the materials are not suited for their

purpose. The amount of wood required in the production of major wooden farm tools throughout the province each year is about 200,000 cubic meters. Last year, the planned supply was only 145,000 cubic meters and this amount was not met by the plan. Planned supply of wood for farm tools for Dapu County was 530 cubic meters. Half a year after the due date, the supply had not been received. In Fanyu County, farm vessels are an important tool for agricultural production. After implementing the "five established goals and one reward" system, some communes asked that each family be supplied with one farm vessel as it was during the beginning period after Liberation. In this way, the entire county would need over 13,000 farm vessels. But because of a short supply of wood, only over 2,800 farm vessels have been supplied in 7 to 8 years, only 21 percent of the need. Other supporting materials needed for the production of medium and small farm tools such as nails for boats, iron wire, tin sheets, tung oil and coke are also frequently in short supply. Many commercial units frequently depend upon price negotiations not included in the plans to buy in order to assure production and supply of farm tools. In this way, industrial and commercial losses are increased. The quantity of the original materials for medium and small farm tools is less and the quality is poor. Meixian region complained that each year, among the wood appropriated to them for manufacturing medium and small farm tools, pine constitutes only 20 percent. Some wood is even rotten waste logs! Steel material is mostly angle steel and scrap steel. These increase the difficulty in processing and also affect the quality of iron farm tools. In recent years, iron, bamboo, wood, coal and steel have all risen in price. These problems have all been pointed out in writing and verbally by the supply and sales and agricultural resources departments many times to the supervisory departments of planning of material supplies but until now these problems have not been solved.

In 1965 our province began to supply medium and small farm tools at guaranteed prices but for over the past 10 years, the prices of original materials for producing medium and small farm tools have changed. The cost of production of the plants has risen in general. Selling at fixed prices for over 10 years is another reason for the poor supply of medium and small farm tools. According to regulations in provincial documents, the sale prices of 20 kinds of major medium and small farm tools throughout the province are fixed at 1965 prices. Deficits due to rising production costs are considered as policy deficits and are supplemented by local financing. But the actual situation is that for many years each county did not perform entirely according to stipulations in the documents. Policy deficits related to the management of medium and small farm tools were, in the absolute majority of counties (cities), borne by the supply and sales stations. In this way many supply and sales and agricultural resources departments could not balance the losses with profits. This directly affected the welfare rewards to the staff and workers and the enthusiasm of management was thus affected. Since farm tools are commercial products at guaranteed prices, the prices are low but the cost is high, the profits are slim, the industrial departments are unwilling to produce them. The Shiqiao brand sickle of Fanyu County is our province's famous product. The plant can produce 800,000 sickles a year but annual profits amount to only 20,000 yuan. Because the profit is slim,

the plant, since its establishment 20 years ago, has been unable to renovate its equipment, install new equipment. The rewards are few. The welfare benefits of the staff and workers are poor. A wooden farm tools plant in the same town changed to automobile assembly a few years ago. Annual profits amount to over 200,000 yuan. In several years' time, that plant changed and benefits for the staff and workers are good. Now, many plants throughout the province have changed to another line like the Shiqiao town's wooden farm tools plant. If these actual problems of factory enterprises are not conscientiously solved, farm tools production and market supply will become worse problems in the future.

To fundamentally solve the conflicts in the production, supply and demand of medium and small farm tools, some comrades of the provincial supply and sales and agricultural resources departments have suggested the following:

1. Implement measures to assure the planned supply of major original materials for medium and small farm tools and supplementary materials such as coal, coke, tung oil, iron wire must also be included in the plan and they must be carried out with such "attachments."
2. Medium and small farm tools supplied at guaranteed prices is a way of substituting administrative orders for objective economic rules. It violates the principle of working according to rules of value. At present, it is very difficult for this method to work again. It is suggested that regulations concerned with supply of medium and small farm tools at guaranteed prices should be gradually canceled.

Some people worry that after the supply of medium and small farm tools at guaranteed prices is canceled, the economic burden of the farmers will be increased. Will the effect be good? This problem should be considered in this way. After the supply of medium and small farm tools at guaranteed prices is canceled, the expenses of the farmers will increase some, but compared to the increased income of the farmers from higher prices of agricultural sideline products, the proportion is small. The result of doing this is an elevation in the quality of medium and small farm tools, more quantity supplied, and the actual benefits the farmer will receive are even greater. Therefore such worries are unnecessary.

9296
CSO: 4007

SELLING LARGE FARM MACHINERY TO INDIVIDUALS CONDEMNED

Against Party Policy

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] The newspaper has received many letters from readers reporting the fact that some rural communes and brigades have sold large agricultural machines to private persons to proceed with the so-called subsidiary production and have thus weakened the collective economy. Meanwhile, [the paper] has also received letters from some rural communes in such counties as Shixing, Huiyang, Zijin, etc. to inquire whether individuals can buy from the collective tractors, rice grinding mills, saws, and other large agricultural machines to engage in subsidiary production. The reporter of the paper took the question to the concerned department of the provincial people's government, and obtained the following answer:

Some communes and brigades have sold such large agricultural machines as tractors, rice grinding mills, saws, crushers, etc. and even automobiles in some units, to private persons to let the private persons go out to earn a living in forms of private processing and transportation. In this manner, people's ideas are confused and agricultural production is hindered. This is an attack on the commune and brigade industry and it affects the stability and development of the collective economy.

It should be clearly and precisely declared that this sort of thing is wrong, and is not allowed by the policy of the party. Collective ownership of productive materials must be maintained as an important principle of socialism. Tractors, rice grinding mills, saws, etc. are large agricultural machines used by the collective as productive materials. They cannot be owned by private persons. Those that have been sold to private persons should be returned to the collective body at a discount or the farm of the original commune, or the commune or brigade industry should buy them back and use the method of contracting to specialized groups or specialized persons to operate them for the collective.

Combined with learning and implementing the spirit of the Fifth Plenum and relating it with reality, the auxiliary industry workers should be

taught the concept of the nation and the collective body. There should be propaganda to explain the rural economic policy of the party and insist upon the socialist direction. The various departments should all struggle against all forms of behavior that are contrary to the policy of the party. In coordination with the rural people's communes, efforts should be exerted to protect and develop the collective economy to increase the income and distribution so as to make the farmers rich as quickly as possible.

Occurrences in Zhanjiang

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Wang Li [3769 6849] of Zhanjiang District: "In Some Counties and Communes in Zhanjiang the Phenomenon of Selling Large Agricultural Machines to Private Persons Has Appeared"]

[Text] Most recently on our visit to some counties and communes, we discovered that in some places there appears the phenomenon of selling tractors, automobiles, and motorized sailboats to private persons to carry out transportation business. According to incomplete statistics, 105 hand-held tractors have been sold to private persons in Yangjiang County alone. The suburban Haitou Commune of Zhanjiang City has also sold more than 40 hand-held tractors to private persons. In some communes of Xuwen County there are also private persons buying automobiles to carry out transportation work. Along the coastal region, the situation of private persons buying motorized sailboats and sailboats has also appeared. Furthermore, the phenomenon of private persons buying rice grinding mills also appeared in some places.

The above condition is mainly a matter of some production teams or brigade industries selling tractors or automobiles to private persons. The related departments did not implement policy, neither did they adopt measures to stop the sale. This condition of selling large agricultural machines owned by the collective to private persons has already produced unfavorable results. It has weakened the collective ownership economy and confused people's thinking. It is hoped that related leadership departments and cadres will propagandize the party's various policies for the rural villages and adopt timely measures to resolve the problem.

6166
CSO: 4007

DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTRY IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS DISCUSSED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "How Can Forestry Be Rapidly Developed to Make the Mountain Areas Rich? The Key Is to Firmly Implement the Party's Forestry Policy; Responsible Comrades of the Lianshan County Committee Talks About the Realization in Learning the Party's and the State Council's Directives on Planting Trees, Forestation"]

[Text] Editor's note: On 5 March 1980, the Party Council Committee and the State Council issued the directives to develop tree planting and forestation. These are very important guiding documents for the development of forestry production. The documents stipulated a series of forestry policies which have the power to mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses, especially the masses in the mountain areas, a basis for enlivening the forestry production, and assurance that the people in the mountain areas will become rich faster. The responsible comrade of the Lianshan County committee spoke to our reporter. By linking the positive and the negative experience of the locality, he showed the importance and the urgency of implementing the forestry policy of the Party Central Committee. Their realizations are good. We hope the party organs of the entire province, especially of the forest regions, can all learn conscientiously and profoundly realize the forestry policy of the Party Central Committee and hasten its implementation effectively in the localities.

NANFANG RIBAO reporters Mo Fupu [5459 1788 3302] and Guan Jian [7070 0256] report:

The key to hasten the development of forestry production and make the people of the mountain areas rich is to firmly carry out the work according to the guiding principles and policy in forestry established by the Party Central Committee so that the state, the collective and the individual all participate in forestry work. This is the statement made to these reporters by

the responsible comrade of the Chinese Communist Party Committee of Lianshan County in a recent effort to link the actualities of the county's forestry production and to learn the "directives by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council concerning the work to launch tree plantings and forestation."

The Lianshan Zhuang and Yao autonomous counties neighbor the two provinces of Guangxi and Hunan. The total area of the county is 1.75 million mu. Land suitable for forestation covers 1.5 million mu. Paddy fields total only 90,000 mu. It is one of our nation's key forestry counties.

During the 10 years upheaval, Lianshan's forestry production developed slowly. Throughout the entire county, annual man-made forests covered only over 10,000 mu. The amount of wood sold to the state was over 27,000 cubic meters. Cultivation of young forests covered over 68,000 mu. After crushing the "gang of four" forestry production rapidly developed in great strides. throughout the county, man-made forests have increased annually to over 33,000 mu. From 1977 to 1979, an average of 40,000 cubic meters of wood is submitted to the state every year. Cultivated young forests amount to over 153,000 mu. Now, close to 60 percent of the entire county has been covered by forests.

Why has the forestry in Lianshan developed more rapidly in recent years? The responsible comrade of the county committee said, these few years, more attention has been paid to solving the problem of the importance of forestry. Several years ago, under the interference of the extreme leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we also stupidly destroyed the forests and reclaimed wasteland to plant food grains. As a result, the forests were destroyed, and food grain production did not increase rapidly. Beginning in 1976, these mistakes have been gradually corrected. Our eyes are not fixed upon half a percent of the fields but on doing well the work in food grain production and great efforts are exerted to grasp well the work of the remaining 90 percent of the land. But after the importance of forestry is made clear, the policy must be grasped and the policy must be relied upon to mobilize the activeness of the people in the mountain regions. For a long period, the forestry system of the mountain regions has undergone a lot of change. The policy has not been stable. Work in this regard needs to be done more in detail.

The responsible comrade of the county committee said that in view of the situation in Lianshan, implementation of the policy for forest regions should emphasize the following:

First: Rights to the mountain and forest regions must be made clear and definite. Although Lianshan has a state operated lumber yard, most of the mountain forests is owned by the collective. Developing forestry production must mainly depend upon collective forestation by the commune brigades. Because the growth cycle of the forests is long, policy must remain definite for a relatively long period of time. In the directives of the Party Central Committee, emphasis is on respect for the autonomy of forestry of the commune

brigades, and specifies the uncultivated mountains and lands belonging to the collective. Under unified plans, the policy gives the communes the right of ownership of the forests they have planted, gives the right of ownership of the forests to the brigades that have planted them, and lets the two share the right of ownership of forests jointly planted by them. This is very important. As long as these policies can be followed consistently, the activeness of collective forestation by the communes and brigades can be mobilized. In this regard, Lianshan has had profound lessons. Most of the communes and brigades in Lianshan now practice the system of "three level ownership with the brigade as the basic unit." Most mountain forests belongs to the production brigades. But in 1975, when the county committee was learning the experience of outside regions in operating forest cultivation and felling yards, it was affected by the extreme leftist line. Although the ownership of mountain forests of the production brigades was said to be respected, when operating forest cultivation and felling yards, in actuality, the production brigades were seldom consulted when felling the trees of the production brigades. At the same time, the prices for the mountain land and forests offered back to the production brigades were rather low, while the management fees of the felling and cultivation yards are too high.

Cadres and commune members of many production brigades have a lot of opinions regarding this practice. They feel the right of ownership of their own mountain forests cannot be protected, and how can there be any enthusiasm in forestation? The county committee conducted investigations and studies and deeply felt that whether the right of ownership of the mountain forests is respected by the production brigades is a key to whether forestry production can be developed. Therefore, rules were established for the production brigades with the capabilities to fell their own trees and organize their own forces to fell trees. If the production brigades do not have sufficient labor forces and are willing to let personnel of the cultivation and felling yards fell the trees, the mountain and forest prices must not be too low so that the benefits of the production brigade will not be affected. To eliminate the worry of the cadres and commune members of mountain regions about frequent changes in policy, the county committee issued mountain and forest certificates to them in 1978. Now it seems this way coincides with the regulations of the policy issued by the Party Central Committee in letting the brigades own the forests they plant and the communes own the forests they plant and allowing joint ownership of joint efforts. Because of the implementation of the policy, the activeness of forestation by the production brigades has risen and brigades have voluntarily and according to size allocated one to two laborers to go to the commune and the brigade. A forest plantation involving 58 communes and brigades was set up to realize forestation of uncultivated border mountains and ranges unable to be managed by the production brigades.

Second: The economic benefits of all sides must be taken care of so that the farmers will benefit. The Party Central Committee ruled in its directives that in collective forest regions, and under the premise of reasonable management and utilization of forest resources, communes and brigades can

negotiate on prices for the sale of wood, bamboo and their products left over after fulfilling the quota for state procurements. This is a good policy that has taken care of the benefits of the state, the collective and the individual. Lianshan has also had positive and negative experiences in this regard. As early as the beginning period of the 1970s, Lianshan County Committee established similar regulations to increase the income of the extreme leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," state benefits were unilaterally emphasized and this way of sharing profits was criticized as capitalism inside the collective. The result was that more criticism brought about poorer forest regions and much of the branches and end logs in forest regions were not fully utilized. The enthusiasm of the people in the forest regions was seriously dampened. In 1978 and 1979, the county committee reversed the verdicts and reinstated the effective ways of the past, emphasized taking overall care of the benefits of the state, the collective and the individual. The entire county was able to complete the task of supplying the state with wood supplies well and the collective and commune members also earned a lot from negotiated prices and sales of odd logs and extra wood, felled loose ends and various bamboo and wood products. In this way, the enthusiasm of the commune members to engage in forestry can be elevated. At the same time, the county committee ruled that processing of bulk wood products are to be done by plants set up at the county and commune levels. This also helps prevent indiscriminate felling.

In addition, the policy of "forestation by the production brigades at assigned localities, allowing the brigade to own the forest wood and the families to have the income from interplanted crops" is also good for increasing the income of the people of the forest regions and cultivating young forests. In recent years, Lianshan has interplanted over 50,000 mu of crops on forest land. Just last year alone, the entire county received an income of 7 million yuan from interplanted crops on forest lands. These young forests with interplanted crops have grown well after fertilization, weeding and loosening the soil.

Third: Freedom of the commune members should be assured when collective development of forestry and soil and water conservation are not affected. The directives of the Party Central Committee clearly states that certain private mountain plots are to be allocated for commune members and commune members are encouraged to plant trees in front and in back of houses. This stipulation is welcomed by all.

After Lianshan set up the people's commune, certain private mountain plots have been allocated for commune members and commune members were allowed to plant fruit trees in front and in back of houses. But during the 10 years of upheaval, the private fruit trees planted by commune members according to regulation were also regarded as "tails of capitalism" and were cut down and felled. This seriously hurt the enthusiasm of the commune members to engage in forestation. Last year, the county committee encouraged commune members to plant fruit trees in front and in back of houses according to regulations in the forest law and according to the population each person was allocated two-tenths of one mu. The enthusiasm of commune members to

engage in forestation is high. Recently, the county committee also decided to expand the private mountain plots for commune members to 2 mu in accordance with the spirit of the directives of the Party Central Committee and in view of the expansive uncultivated mountain lands and wastelands in Lianshan and with the belief that the past method was still very limiting. The commune members were allowed to plant teaseed oil plants and lumber trees to solve the problem of the shortage of edible oil, wood and logs for making fire by the commune members. The county committee is also prepared to issue mountain forest certificates for the private mountain plots, clearly regulate the types of trees to be planted in the private plots. The earnings will belong completely to the planter, the yield can be left for his own use or can be sold.

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CSO: 4007

DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS URGED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 80 p 3

[Article by Zhou Yongsheng [6650 3057 3932] of the Guangdong Province Institute of Scientific and Technical Information]

[Text] In places where grass resources are available major efforts can be devoted to developing livestock. For many years, foreign countries have attached great importance to livestock raising and achieved rapid improvement. Our province is located in the subtropical zone where it is green all the year round. The topography of our province is "70 percent mountains, 10 percent waterways, and 20 percent arable lands." There are approximately 80 million mu of sloping grasslands on barren mountains which are fit for developing livestock. In our province, grass resources are more concentrated in areas such as Hainan Island and mountainous northern and western Guangdong, but odd pieces of grasslands can easily be found almost everywhere. With these grass resources, it is possible to raise and herd approximately 10 million head of cattle and sheep.

Yet livestock raising in our province lags far behind at present and still further behind in livestock husbandry. In 1979, only a total of 3.81 million head of cattle were raised in the whole province which failed to reach the record level in history in the 1950's when all cattle were raised privately. Also in 1979, a total of nearly 410,000 head of sheep were raised which failed to reach the record level in history in 1978. Basically only piecemeal lands bordering villages and nearby grasslands are utilized for pasture and only grain stalks are used for feed. Since most of the natural grass resources have been left untouched, it is far from realizing the grazing potential of the natural resources available in our province.

After a preliminary investigation recently made in the Shaoguan area, we sensed that there are several main reasons which prevented us from moving our livestock husbandry forward. Firstly, for a long time, under both the influence of the thinking that "grain growing is unique in agriculture" and "hog raising is unique in animal husbandry," and the restraint of traditional force of habit, we have been unable to develop, in line with local conditions, agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry

in an all-round way. The question of developing livestock has seldom been touched upon, not to mention providing support from all sides. Secondly, since policies pertaining to private raising, slaughter, sale, purchase, and encouragement have not yet been implemented in many places, a number of commune members have to this day a lingering fear of private raising of cattle and sheep. Thirdly, breeding stock of cattle, sheep, and rabbits are in short supply. And fourthly, scientific research on topics such as improvement of livestock breeds, introduction and taming of breeding stock, construction of bases for breeding good strains, introduction and selective culture of pasture, and construction of fodder bases are basically still a complete blank. The situation in the Shaoguan area is such and it seems that situations in other areas are very much the same. For this reason, we suggest:

1. Viewed from the natural conditions and economic features of the Shaoguan area (and other areas having similar conditions), it seems that agriculture and animal husbandry developing policies which advocate developing agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry simultaneously and laying equal stress on hogs, cattle, and sheep should be established; and at the same time when close attention is paid to grain production and hog raising, doors should widely be open in order to devote major efforts to developing diversified operations. Matters such as developing cattle, sheep and rabbit raising should be put on the agenda of the day of the leadership at all levels; the true situation should be determined; schemes should be formulated; measures should be worked out; special personnel should be assigned to take up responsibility; and even specific leading organs should be set up when necessary.
2. A series of policies on developing cattle, sheep and rabbit raising should be formulated and appropriate supporting loans should be provided.
3. Under the present situation, in view of the feature that the grass resources in mountainous areas are scattered, it seems that cattle, sheep and rabbits should be raised simultaneously by state and private individuals with stress on household production. Small pastureland areas of production-team scale is emphasized when operated collectively. In industrial and mining areas and forestry centers, both collective pastureland and household production are welcome. Departments of foreign trade should enthusiastically establish close contact with parties concerned in order to set up foreign trade bases in various forms.
4. Scientific research courses on topics such as breeding of good strains of livestock, introduction of fine pasture, and cultivation of high-yield varieties should be established and research capability should be strengthened.
5. Judged by the long term development prospect in the mountainous areas such as northern Guangdong, from now on, not only should construction of forestry, farmland, irrigation and water conservancy, road and housing projects be taken into account, but development of grass resources and establishment of pastureland as well.

IRRIGATION NEEDS OF GUICHAO RICE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 80 p 1

[Article as Letter to Editor from Liu Shuyi [2651 2885 0308], Zhaoqing Prefecture Bureau of Agriculture: "Need for Scientific Use of Water During Current Spell of High Temperatures and Dryness"]

[Text] Comrade Editor:

For the past several days there has been a lot of sunshine everywhere with high temperatures and dryness. According to the records of the Yunfu County meteorology station, average daily temperatures beginning in mid-July are around 30° C, with maximum highs of 35° C. There have been extremely high temperatures of 36° C. The daytime relative humidity is 44 percent, and at night it is 90 percent. This kind of weather is beneficial, provided water to the fields is managed well, particularly for the formation of heads and the coming into milk of "Guichao" rice. But should the fields lack water, the following problems may arise. 1. A rather large number of leaves on "Guichao" during the late stage, vigorous transpiration, and large requirements for water. If the fields lack water, the normal physiological processes of the plant will be impeded and, in serious cases, the roots and leaves may degenerate prematurely, with impairment to the filling out of the grain and a decline in per thousand weight of grain. 2. The maturation period for "Guichao" is quite long with 40 days being required on the early crop from the beginning of panicle formation to maturity if high output is to be obtained. Therefore, should the fields lack water, high temperatures will result that force ripening and bring about a decline in output. 3. At the moment some late planted "Guichao" is just entering the stage of panicle formation. Experimental observations show that during the period of heading and flowering, if average daily temperatures are 30° C or higher and maximum temperature is 35° C, with a relative humidity during daytime of less than 50 percent, and if these conditions prevail for 4 days in a row, normal flowering and pollination of the rice will be impeded. At this time, proper moisture absolutely must be maintained in the fields with water being used to regulate temperatures, so that the rice will flower and set grain.

Now is the crucial time to gain a bumper harvest from the early crop. I recommend that every locale both continue to give attention to the prevention and control of diseases and insect pests and give diligent attention to the scientific use of water during the late stage of growth of the early crop. From the heading stage to the ripening stage, there must be a regulation of dryness and moisture with draining and irrigation. On hot dry days, a shallow layer of water about 1 cm deep must be maintained on the surface of the fields with frequent changes of water to maintain shallow irrigation. In places with a plentiful water supply, during the period of high temperatures at noon, water should be allowed to run for a long time to irrigate the rice so that the water will regulate the temperature and assure a bumper harvest from the early crop.

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GUANGDONG'S EFFORTS TO IMPROVE LOW-YIELDING FIELDS REVIEWED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10, 11 May 80

[10 May 80, p 2]

[Article by reporter Li Ke [2621 0344] and special assignment correspondent Lin Guoxiong [2651 0948 7160]: "Grasp the Lead, Adapt to the New Situation--A Comment on Our Province's Work in Improving Low Yielding Fields"]

[Text] In the past 2 years, more and more places in our province have taken the task of improving low yielding fields as the major direction in building farmland at present, and they have matched measures to local conditions and taken many measures to carry out comprehensive management. Last winter and this spring, the various places throughout the province improved over 2.3 million mu of low yielding fields. Remarkable results were obtained throughout. Practice proves that improving low yielding fields is grasping the lead of the current work to build farmland and to adapt to the new situation. This has a major effect upon the elevation of our province's foodgrain production and development of diversification.

Using limited financial resources and material resources at places which will give the greatest economic results is the objective requirement in the current economic construction. Improving low yielding fields requires less investment, few materials, the results are fast, and as long as a high standard is followed in implementing comprehensive management, visible results in increasing yield can be quickly realized. Last spring and the previous winter, Foshan region comprehensively improved 200,000 mu of low yielding fields. Last year, each mu produced an average increase of 195 jin.

The Houtian Brigade of Houxi Commune in Guangning County continuously improved over 500 mu of low yielding fields in mountain trenches. Last year, average per mu yield reached 1,403 jin, an increase of over 360 jin per mu compared to the per mu yield before improvements. Doumen County improved low sandy fields the year before last using dredging boats to remove sand, dug ponds and sprayed fertile soil over the fields so that the surface of the field for paddy rice was elevated and the amount of organic fertilizer increased. At the same time, sugar cane was planted on the base of the pond,

hogs were raised at the front of the pond. Last year, production of sugar cane, food grains, hogs and fish all increased. In this way, the original single product region of commercial food grains was preliminarily changed. Some brigades and production teams of "three lows and one high" (low yield, low income, low rations, high cost) and with a heavy debt increased income and rations. Local cadres and masses believe that this is another breakthrough in increasing production following the measures of the 1950's to connect fences and build watergates, and of the 1960's to build electric power irrigation and drainage facilities. At present, there are 15 million mu of low yielding fields producing a per mu annual yield of less than 800 jin in our province, almost half of the total area of rice fields. This has caused a lag in our province's agricultural development. If these low yielding fields can be improved 2 million to 3 million mu a year according to the high standards so that each mu can produce an annual increase of 100 to 200 jin of foodstuff a year, a per mu increase of one to two tons of sugar cane, and be combined with the raising of fish, hogs, cows, then, our province's food grain production will rapidly develop, and economic crops and efforts in raising fish in ponds and animal husbandry will receive greater development.

Under the new situation in which the party's work emphasis has shifted to building the four modernizations, many new situations face farmland construction: The state's investment in agriculture will not increase within a short period. The battlefield in basic construction must be shortened. The people must have a rest, there will not be any more large and medium sized water conservancy projects with big layouts. Even more so, large groups should not be organized for big projects engaged in equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources and blind commands. Therefore, taking the improvement of low yielding fields as the major direction in building farmland at the current stage, implementing unified planning of communes and brigades and allowing the production teams to engage in their own projects are suited for the present situation. Their benefits are as follows: 1. They are suited to the present condition of the state's financial resources and material resources, and the capabilities of the farmers to shoulder the burden. 2. They are advantageous to the production teams for carrying out autonomy, for arranging labor forces under a unified action, and for taking care of each kind of production. 3. They benefit the implementation of the policy of "voluntary mutual benefits," prevention of equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. 4. They make it possible to match measures to local conditions, to carry out work according to natural rules, and to seek actual results. 5. Increasing production, income and rations in the current year benefits mobilization of the enthusiasm of the masses and hastens the pace of agricultural development. Because of these benefits, many regions have grasped the work of improving low yielding fields as a big task. They have improved the low yielding fields in groups and at different times according to plan and results have been quick.

But viewing the entire province, the work in improving low yielding fields has developed very unevenly. Some places still do not fully understand the

important function of this measure to increase yield and are still accustomed to the old ways of "thinking big and doing it big." Some places say they are improving low yielding fields but actually are only engaged in preparatory tilling work, and the standard is low. Production conditions have not changed a great deal. We believe these places should clearly recognize the new situation faced by the current farmland construction and its new characteristics, heighten their recognition and summarize the successful experience of popularizing improvement of low yielding fields of the locality and of outside regions and take effective measures to catch up.

[11 May 80, p 2]

[Article: "Self Reliance, the People Do the Work With the Help of the Government"]

[Text] Improving low yielding fields involves the question of self reliance and appropriate assistance from the state. Between the two, emphasis should be on self reliance to practice the policy of "work by the people with help provided by the public sector." Only in this way can the pace of improving low yielding fields be hastened.

At present, the two kinds of ownership systems of ownership by all the people and collective ownership exist in our nation. The collective ownership is involved in building up production mainly relying upon the collective's economic strength. But some comrades when they talk about engaging in agriculture, improving low yielding fields, do not emphasize self reliance but sit and wait for state investment. They propose that for building a mud pile the civilian worker must be paid so much and believe this is the way of doing things by economic means. We believe this kind of thinking and doing things is not right because it underestimates the enthusiasm of the masses to improve low yielding fields, and does not take into account the actual difficulties of the state at present. In actuality, improving low yielding fields and the benefits of the masses are very closely related. Improving the low yielding fields in a year can increase the production, income and rations in that same year. The masses have no reason to be unwilling to do it. Besides, much of the work of improving low yielding fields, such as digging trenches, repairing ditches and waterways, leveling soil, mixing sand into the soil, accumulating fertilizers to improve the soil all must rely upon the masses to perform hard labor to complete. Only matching engineering projects such as bridges, watergates, water reservoirs and roads, construction of pig pens, cattle pens and fertilizer warehouses, and spraying of soil onto low sandy fields by machine require a certain amount of materials and capital. To solve the financial problem of these materials and capital, the communes and brigades should mainly prepare funds by themselves and the state should assist them. Practice proves that as long as the masses are mobilized, this problem is not difficult to solve. During the recent 2 years, the Qianjin Brigade of the Hengli Commune in Fanyu County improved 2,600 mu of low lying fields surrounded by sand. Each mu cost 50 yuan. Besides the state subsidy of 12 yuan, the rest was obtained

by the efforts of the brigade and the production teams. It can be seen that as long as the masses are told the reason, they will enthusiastically provide the money and the effort to improve low yielding fields.

On the other hand, we should also see "lean land" and "poor people" are frequently linked together. At low yielding regions are mostly poor communes and poor brigades which truly need the state to provide the necessary support in capital and materials. Therefore, the province, region, city and county should all appropriate part of their capital and material to help these communes and brigades. In this regard, Foshan region has done the work well. This region receives about 4 million yuan annually from local coffers. Last winter and this spring they took out 2.2 million yuan and invested in improving low yielding fields and thus the results were more visible.

It must be pointed out that the state's support of capital and materials is limited. How can these be used well so that they will provide the greatest result is a very important question. Some places have utilized the method of strike and destroy tactics. They would sign a contract with communes and brigades with low yields, with infertile land, where the drainage and irrigation system in the field has not been improved but where flooding and drought damage have not devastated the region to help them improve the basic conditions of water, soil, and fertility in low yielding fields. An enlarged reproductive capability is created and visible results in increased production were realized. This method is worth popularizing. But, it is not so at some places. They evenly distributed the capital and material of state subsidies. The result was an exhaustive battle. The level of improvement of low yielding fields was low and the effect of increasing production was not satisfactory. This lesson is worth remembering.

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CSO: 4007

SIHUI COUNTY PRAISED FOR RURAL ECONOMIC SUCCESS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 80 p 1

[Article by Zhang Zuolin (1728 0587 2651) and He Zhenlu (0149 2182 2464): "Continue to Eradicate Extreme Leftist Poisonous Remnants; Enliven Farm Village Economy; Party Committee of Dengchun Commune of Sihui County Analyzes the Situation in Farm Villages and Sees the Great Potential for Implementing the Policy and Notes that Measures Corresponding to Problems in the Responsibility System and Family Sideline Production Have been Taken"]

[Text] The Party committee of Dengchun Commune of Sihui County has led the masses to continue to eradicate the extreme leftist poisonous remnants, develop the policy potential and further enlivened the economy. At present, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres is further heightened. The entire commune's paddy rice is growing better than past years. The areas of economic crops such as cassava and peanuts have increased by over 1,000 mu from last year. The area of forestation has expanded by over one fold. Income from industry and sideline production between January and April has increased by 98 percent over the same period last year.

Last year, Dengchun Commune implemented the spirit of the Party's Third Plenum and a great situation of increased production and increased income emerged. But, in face of the favorable situation, some people cannot separate the main flow of events from the less important flow of events. They believe that the policy has gone astray, that the policy has been "overly" implemented. For example, some people saw that after implementing the responsibility system for production amounts, some commune members received more rewards and believed that this would create a gap between the rich and poor and a "polarization at two ends." Therefore, they doubted the responsibility system for production amounts. At the beginning of last year, 50 production brigades implemented the responsibility system for production amounts in paddy rice. At the time of harvesting the late crop, only 20 production brigades persisted. Some people saw that the income from family sidelines of some commune members surpassed the income distributed by the collective, and they believed the income should be limited without analyzing the facts. Because of the fear these comrades have, the implementation of the policy was not stable and thus the worry of the masses that policy will change has increased. The commune has encouraged commune members to plant fruit in front and

in back of houses many times but some commune members dare not plant. In January of this year, the commune decided to distribute one mu of private land to each family in view of the abundance of uncultivated mountain land of the local area but some commune members did not want the land. These facts indicate that the extreme leftist poisoners remnant in the farm villages at present still has not been eradicated and the potential for implementing policy is still great.

In view of the above situation, the party committee of the commune conscientiously studied the model of the Hengjiang Production team of Dajin Brigade at the beginning of this year. Last year, this production team implemented various forms of the responsibility system in all kinds of production. Total income showed an increase of 55 percent over last year. Each person received an average of 278 yuan, 105 yuan more than last year. Every family had a surplus. Every family had increased income. The family receiving the most income from the collective got 3091 yuan, 1,223 yuan more than in 1978. The family with the least income also received 446 yuan. After analysis of the model, all realized that implementing the responsibility system not only helps to promote development of production but also the situation in which some people had increased income while others had reduced income did not occur. There was only a difference in the amounts of the increases. This is only a difference in the degree of richness. This is something entirely different from "polarization at two ends." After the cadres gained more understanding, they all actively pushed forward various forms of production responsibility system this year. During the early crop of this year, the entire commune implemented the responsibility system in production amount in planting paddy rice. The number of production teams increased from last year's 20 to this year's 74, constituting over 60 percent of the total number of production teams. The production responsibility system has been implemented down to the personal level and a system of "several established goals and one reward" was implemented in the production of economic crops of peanuts, soy beans, cassava and industrial sideline production of fragrant powder and bricks and shingles. Of the 104 forest lands, 72 have implemented the responsibility system in mountain forest management.

Dengchun Commune also continued to clear the commune members who were mistakenly accused of being "overnight millionaires" in the past to relieve the worries of the commune members of "fearing policy changes." The party committee of the commune led its members to conduct an investigation. They found that some commune members did not dare plant fruit trees in front and in back of houses and dared not want private mountain plots mainly because they still doubted the policy of the party. Comm. member [un' u '5111 5384] of Kengkuo Brigade utilized about one mu of waste slopeland in front of the door to plant bananas, longan, papayas and earned income each year. During the period of rampage by the "gang of four," he was criticized as an "overnight millionaire" and many of his fruit trees were cut down. This left a dark memory in the minds of the masses. To relieve the ideological worries of the masses, the commune party committee led its members and cadres of the commune and brigades to apologize to Luo Gou and reinstated his innocence. A campaign was launched to learn from Luo Gou. While doing the

work in collective production, family sideline production was also conscientiously carried out. In this way, the worries of the masses were relieved and they enthusiastically went to the production teams to receive their share of private mountain plots. At the same time they went everywhere to look for tree seedlings, bamboo seedlings, fruit tree seedlings to plant in front and in back of houses and on the private mountain plots. Since this year, the entire commune's members have utilized the private mountain plots and empty land in front and in back of houses and planted 14,000 fruit trees, 24,000 bamboo trees and 1600 mu of cassava plants.

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HAINAN TROPICAL CROP BASE SET UP

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 80 p 1

[Article by Lai You [6351 3945]: The Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation Sets Up A Modern Comprehensive Scientific Experimentation Base for Tropical Crops in the State Operated Nanmao Farm on Hainan Island"]

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation has decided to set up a modern comprehensive scientific experimentation base for tropical crops in the state operated Nanmao Farm on Hainan Island of our province. At present, special teams have been organized for the base to carry out survey, planning and related preparations.

This is one of the projects of the outline of the National Scientific and technological Development Plan (draft) for the 1978 to 1985 period. The national agricultural committee and the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation held special meetings to study the project. The Ministry made the decision officially last November.

Nanmao Farm is situated in the southern part of Hainan Island. It has definite management and operating experience and production capabilities. It has a relatively superior geographical and climatic conditions. It also neighbors the Baoting Tropical Crops Research Institute. The actual mission of the base is mainly to produce and engage in comprehensive development of multiple operations in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, to implement a connected system of agriculture, to realize a high rate of land utilization, a high fixed production quota, a high labor and production rate, a high profit margin and a high rate of commercial production, forming a production base with modernized management and operation and science and technology. At present, the office for the building of the Nanmao Farm base is actively organizing forces to conduct an overall survey and rational planning of farm resources and the current production situation. At the same time, personnel are dispatched in groups to learn specialized techniques to support construction of the base, the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation has set aside special funds, the provincial farm reclamation general bureau and the Tongshi reclamation bureau have also decided that prior to 1985, the profits from surpluses over planned production and funds for depreciation of the Nanmao Farm need not be submitted to higher authorities and can all be used for construction of the base.

CORRECT USE OF HAINAN ISLAND SUGGESTED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 80 p 2

[Article by Wang Zhongren [3769 1813 0086] Xu Huaxi [1776 5478 6007]: "Fully Utilize the Tropical Land Resources of Hainan Island"]

[Text] Hainan Island is located on the northern border of the tropical zone. It has rich resources of heat energy sources and plentiful rainfall and tropical economic crops including rubber, coconut, oil palm, pepper, coffee, and medicinal herbs. Since the liberation, the state has carried out four large scale surveys of the island and has, with considerable effort, developed rubber culture to cause rubber production to reach a certain level. From the viewpoint of maximum utilization of land, this treasure island has not been developed the way it should be, however. For example, although there has been great advance in rubber production since liberation, progress has not been very fast and there is still a great deal of untapped potential, while the acreage and production of other tropical crops, such as coconut, have dropped rapidly. The reason is mainly the question of how Hainan Island is to be developed. There is no unified guiding policy and planning. The arrangement is not reasonable and each enterprise conducts its own business. Some specialists of tropical crop research work are quite worried when this problem comes up during discussion.

The specialists believe that Hainan Island is currently an important base for developing natural rubber in China; therefore, all the land on that island that is suitable for planting rubber should be used for rubber and other crops ignored. At present, areas in China with rubber acreage are primarily Hainan Island, Xishuangbanna, Leizhou Peninsula, and some areas in Guangxi and Fujian, with a total area of 5.71 million mu. Of this acreage, more than 3 million mu is in Hainan Island, amounting to more than half. In terms of production, the island's rubber production is above 70 percent of the country's total. According to the geographical and climatic conditions of the island, the zone above 50 m and below 350 m in altitude is best for rubber culture. If reasonably arranged, there remains 2 to 3 million mu of rubber fields to be developed. If such is the case, there can be rubber acreage of 5-6 million mu in Hainan Island alone. On the basis of a yield of 80 kg/mu, 400,000 to 500,000

tons of rubber may be produced and the quantity of rubber imports may be greatly reduced.

Of course, large scale rubber production may take the form of combined state and private operation. Currently, the island has 600,000 mu of privately operated rubber acreage and there is a great potential for development. The yield of privately operated fields is much lower than that of the state operated. With the help of the state-operated farms, the production technique of the private operated fields may be improved.

The specialists point out that aside from developing rubber, if the tropical land resources of Hainan Island are to be fully utilized, there is also the need to consider overall the development of such tropical economic crops as coconut, oil palm, pepper, coffee, and medicinal herbs. Coconut is a tropical oil tree of high economic value. Trees of good varieties may produce 150 fruits each year and five coconuts may produce one jin of edible oil. If 10 coconut trees are planted on one mu of land and each tree produces 40 coconuts only, 80 jin of oil may be produced, much higher than the oil yield rate of peanuts. In the 1960's, 400,000 mu of coconut trees were planted in Hainan Island. Due to the fact that policies have not been implemented, the masses have been selling coconuts as fruits and the state cannot purchase them. Furthermore, a large number have been foolishly cut and only 150,000 mu of coconut trees survived. If the original areas are restored while more are planted along the coast, the river banks, the forest borders, the roadside, and near residences, 1.5 to 2 million mu of coconuts may be developed. Even if only 1.5 million mu is planted, 120 million jin of oil may be produced. For the population of 5.2 million, each person may obtain 23 jin of coconut oil. The coconut groves may also be used to grow hay for cows to reach the objective of maximum utilization of light energy and land resources.

Oil palm is known as the king of oils. Palm oil may be used as a lubricant, rust and corrosion preventive, and the raw material for making soap. The superior breeds introduced in the southern part of Hainan Island may yield 400 jin/mu. At present, the island has only about 10,000 mu of oil palm. It is estimated that more than 100,000 mu may be developed.

In the process of establishing such tropical economic crops as rubber, two problems require special attention. One is the problem of maintaining ecological balance. In the early stage of liberation, the island had more than 12 million mu of virgin forests. Today only 3.6 million mu is left, while of this, only 40,000 mu is in protected areas. The ecological balance has been seriously destroyed. Specialists believe there is a need to expand the natural protection areas of tropical forests where destroying trees to plant rubber should be forbidden and where plowing, cutting and burning should be stopped. At the same time, the state should suitably reduce the quantity of lumber it obtains from Hainan Island. If there is only the production point of view and no ecology point of view, the forest resources will continuously be destroyed. That will be extremely harmful to the development of such tropical economic crops as rubber as well.

The second is to resolve the problem of competing for land between grain and rubber. In order to fully utilize the tropical land resources of Hainan Island, the problem of how to be self-sufficient in grain supply and to establish a predominance of tropical crops must be resolved. At present, Hainan Island has a total of 3.8 million mu of paddies and dry fields, but only 1.64 million mu of this is high and stable yield land. The average unit yield is only 560 jin, with very great yield increase potentials. If water conservancy construction is strengthened, more than 1 million mu of paddies may be created. If scientific cropping is practiced as well, the problem of grain self-sufficiency for the entire island may be resolved gradually.

Specialists believe that if the above suggestions are correctly understood, the island may be fully utilized for its particular conditions to offer a greater contribution to the four modernizations. The key problem now is the lack of a clear and precise policy and unified planning. For example, the counties of Ledong, Yaxian, Lingshui, and Baoting are the best places for rubber; the yield may reach 100 kg/mu, but the related departments are planning to develop sugar cane production there. Sugar cane can be planted in Guangdong Province and other places. Why is it necessary to plant sugar cane there? For China, tropical land is precious and the special characteristics of the land resources of Hainan Island should be fully utilized. Tropical economic crops which are not suitable elsewhere should be developed there, while crops that can be planted elsewhere should give preference to tropical economic crops, such as rubber, as much as possible. If such a problem of unified planning is not resolved, to talk about reasonable development of Hainan Island would just be empty words.

6168

CSO: 4007

COMMUNES URGED TO RUN PROCESSING INDUSTRIES FOR RURAL PRODUCTS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 80 p 1

[Text] In rural areas, it is not only the communes and brigades which should and can run sideline industries, but production teams as well. This is an important way to obtain all-round development of rural products in order to quickly make farmers rich. The remarkable success achieved by the Sixth Production Team of Gaodi Brigade of Baisha County in developing its cassava processing industry is a good example.

Production of farm produce and sideline products has a strong seasonal character. The harvest period is concentrated and it is impossible to sell or consume these products within a limited period of time. A situation like this is particularly obvious in places where a commodity economy is flourishing. Furthermore, the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline industry, and fishery has brought more and more products to rural markets both in variety and quantity. It is impossible for the state-run factories to take full responsibility. In order to avoid wastes such as overstocks, mildew and rot of farm produce and sideline products, it is necessary that the communes and brigades try in every possible way to improve capability for processing farm produce and sideline products at the same time as efforts are made to promote sales and to accelerate the circulation of commodities. Otherwise sales of such products will become stagnant and prices will go down and thereby seriously dampen the enthusiasm of farmers for production. This is also detrimental to market supply in cities and towns. What is more important is that both the processing industries set up by communes and brigades and the integrated operations of agricultural sideline and industrial productions carried out by them in line with party policies and local concrete conditions will help expand accumulation of rural capital and improve the level of distribution to commune members. Many of the farm and sideline products when sold only as raw materials are sold at very low prices. But when raw materials have once been processed, the economic value is obviously different. Especially when raw materials have been processed into a variety of primary and sideline products through sophisticated utilization, the income derived will immediately double or even increase several times. Since the Sixth Production Team of Gaodi Brigade has its starch

procured from the elephant and under-priced cassava, the income of the team during the first season of this year exceeded the total income of the whole brigade last year. This has explicitly shown that this is a good method for the communes and brigades to run processing industries for rural products to become rich. Bright prospects exist.

Of course, each commune or brigade should devote major efforts to developing basic raw materials which are the foundation of the processing industry. At present, some of the communes and brigades have attached more importance to processing without caring about developing basic raw materials simply because they consider that the production cycle of the latter takes a much longer time and involves troublesome and trifling work. Therefore, they stubbornly depend on "looking for rice to cook" to maintain the processing industry. This is a way of putting the incidental before the fundamental. Although it is absolutely necessary for the processing plant to purchase part of its raw materials from the market in order to make up its own deficiency from other's surplus, yet, commune and brigade processing industries can continually expand their production and increase their income only by establishing a permanent base for producing rural products.

For the purpose of supporting communes and brigades to set up processing industries for rural products, the People's Government of Guangdong Province explicitly pointed out earlier in the supplementary directive regarding commune and brigade enterprises: "From now on, all processing industries for farm produce and sideline products which are suitable for communes and brigades to run and which communes and brigades are able to run are not to be set up by the state." We hope all departments concerned conscientiously implement this directive and to provide communes and brigades with necessary financial, material, technical and equipment support. The view that processing industries run by communes and brigades would influence the income of state-run industries does not conform to reality. According to the rules of our policy, processing of farm produce and sideline products by communes and brigades is practiced upon the pre-supposition of implementing state purchasing programs. Communes and brigades are not supposed to run enterprises already run by the state where they have comparatively advanced technology and surplus productive capacity. Hence, processing industries run by communes and brigades are merely to supplement the inadequacy of state-run plants and to help play a mutual promotion role. We must work with both hands for it.

9160
CSU: 4007

BRIEFS

SILKWORM PRODUCTION--On the basis of last year's increased silkworm production, another large scale production increase has again been obtained in the province this year. The total production of the province netted an increase of 21 percent over the same period last year to create the highest production level in the province, since the beginning of the nation. The increase of the yield of first crop cocoons in the major production region of Fushan District was 16 percent, with a 47 percent increase in Zhongshan County. In Shunde County, where the silkworm production amounts to half of the total production of the province, the increase was 7.5 percent over the same period last year. Raw silk is a major export item of China. Since last winter, several counties and communes of the province listed silkworm production among the key items in their multiple enterprise. The new silkworm production areas include such counties as Deqing, Taishan, Lianjiang, Luoding, Enping, Kaiping, Gaozhou, Dongwan, Zijin, Kaifeng, etc. In these areas, production plans are being adjusted to enlarge the area of mulberry orchards. In the old silkworm production areas of Shunde, Nanhai, Zhongshan, Xinhui, etc. more land potential is being developed to plant more mulberries. The total areas of planted mulberries in the province has netted an expansion of 25,000 mu, an increase of 15 percent over the same period of last year to build a foundation for an abundant harvest of spring silkworms. As the production plan is being adjusted, the province is also using the power of policy to accelerate the production of silkworms and mulberries. This year, the provincial people's government has the capacity of providing above price compensation for the production of high grade raw silk. The various sericulture areas have also taken steps to honor the autonomy of the production team and to implement the policy of distribution according to labor contribution. A varied form of production responsibility system suitable for the conditions of each locality is being practiced and the commune members are also permitted to raise [silkworms] privately so as to generate positiveness among the members. [Article by Zhu Yongzhu [2612 3057 4371]] [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 80 p 1] 6168

FARM SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS--The Provincial Department of Agriculture most recently organized related specialists, professors, and scientists and technologists to evaluate and certify 196 items of new research results in agriculture and animal husbandry submitted by related organizations in the province and the various districts. After evaluation, 54

items were judged to be reaching the advanced level of the province. All these new fruits have been completed since the National Science Conference of March 1978. These items include cultivation, feed management, breed improvement, prevention and control of diseases and pests, pathogenetic research, soil, and fertilizer, etc. Some of these have already had great functions in promoting production, and some have either important significance in theory or practical value in production. Huang Yaohang [7806 5069 4382] et al of the Provincial Academy of Agriculture successfully bred out the new rice breeds of GuiChao No 1, 2; Luo Xisheng [5012 1585 5110] et al of Guangzhou Municipal Institute of Agriculture bred out the new early rice Guanger-104. After several years of experimentation, demonstration, and extension, obvious yield increase results have been obtained by these. Zheng Zhikui [6774 1807 1145] of Chaoyang County Institute of Agriculture bred out the new potato Chaoshu No 1 which has good high yield property with the highest yield of 18,000 jin/mu. At present, the acreage of its extension in the province amounts to more than 600,000 mu. The Provincial Academy of Agriculture's Institute of Animal Husbandry together with the Hainan Department of Agriculture and Land Reclamation used foreign bovine breeds to improve the yellow ox of Guangdong Province and obvious results have also been obtained. In the past 4 years, a total of 7,000 head of F_1 hybrid oxen have been obtained. These hybrids have large bodies and they gain weight quickly. Their meat is of high quality and they are highly adaptable. When the meat is exported, the customer reaction has been good. Chen Yuhua [7115 3768 3352] and Li Danwei [2621 3225 5633] of the Department of Veterinary Medicine of South China College of Agriculture are in charge of the survey and research project on spontaneous tumors in domestic fowls and animals. The current report on pig rhinopharyngeal cancer is the first in the world. The remaining 7 reports on pig colon cancer and chick cancer of the small intestine, etc. are the first in China. [Article by Lan Yuanxuan [6351 0997 1357]] [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 80 p 1] 6168

TRANSPLANTING SUGARCANE--Sugar cane is planted in all four seasons to allow the sugar refineries to operate all year long. For many years, the Institute of Sugar Cane of Ministry of Light Industry, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and the Shunde County Bureau of Agriculture carried out a joint research on the technique of transplanting seedlings of sugar cane of multiple types. Success of this experiment has made the idea of planting sugar cane in all four seasons of the year a reality. The new technique of growing and transplanting sugar seedlings involves the following: (1) in winter and spring when the temperature is low and the season is dry, plastic thin film is used to cover the seedling beds or greenhouse is used to grow seedlings for future transplantation. (2) During the rainy and hot seasons of summer and autumn, pots are used to grow strong seedlings. (3) High density seedling beds are established in the summer and autumn to cultivate seedlings from cuttings. (4) A variety of materials are used to grow seedlings, including double buds and single buds as well as tillers, first shoots, and central fine stems. The above methods are adopted to grow many kinds of sugar cane seedlings to enlarge

the source of seed sugar cane to enable it to be planted in all four seasons of the year. Problems of low sprouting rate, short growth period, too many missing plants, and too few stems of the old method of direct planting of sugar cane have thus been resolved. Following years of gradual extension, currently these methods have been implemented in about 400,000 mu of sugar cane fields in the province. According to the statistics of related departments, compared with the old method of direct planting, the new method of seedlings cultivation and transplant increases the yield and the sugar content 10 to 20 percent while seed sugar cane needs are greatly reduced as well. For example, in the first grade seedling bed, there are 90,000 to 150,000 viable buds to supply 18-30 mu of fields, amounting to 2-4 times as many sprouts capable of being gathered from the field directly. The new methods can also increase the rate of land utilization. Again for example, a second grade seedling bed may provide seedlings for transplanting in 10 mu of sugar cane fields. During the season of seedling growth, only 1 mu is occupied. The remaining 9 mu can be used to grow vegetables, peanuts, and beans for 2-5 months. [Article by Lin Huajun [2651 5478 6674]] [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 80 p 1] 6168

GUANGDONG'S AFFORESTATION TASK--Since the beginning of spring, the people in our province's towns and villages have actively planted trees and created forests. Now, over 2.8 million mu have been forested and renovated. Over 3.3 million mu of land were forested by sowing seeds by airplane and the task of forestation for this year has been overfulfilled. In forestation in spring, the party organizations at each level paid attention to using the party's policies to mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses. The forest regions of each locality have implemented the experience of Magui Commune in Gaogzhou County on a widespread scale and established the responsibility system of "contracted planting, guaranteed alive and guaranteed to become a forest." The production teams drew up uniform plans to assign some uncultivated mountain land and uncultivated slopes to families for them to plant trees. The crops interplanted among forest lands belong to the families. The subsidized food grains for forestation also belong to the family. The commune members are allowed to use their subsidies to purchase the grains. The commune members plant the trees, protect the forests and the production teams record the work points or the income from lumbering is divided proportionally among the collective and the individuals. Because the relationship among the state, the collective and the individual is handled well, the enthusiasm in forestation of the collective and commune members is heightened and the task of forestation has been completely surpassed on a wide scale. At the same time, each region also paid attention to suiting measures to local conditions to develop the production of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sidelines on an overall basis so that whatever is suited for farming will be used for farming, whatever is suited for forestation will be used for forestation, and forestation and planting of food grains are carried out together. Guangning County conscientiously implemented the policy of "forestation as the major task" and this spring it surpassed the entire year's task of forestation by 60 percent. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese May 80 p 1] 9296

GUANGDONG, HAINAN EARLY RICE--According to statistics on 17 July, 11 million mu of early rice have been reaped throughout Guangdong, accounting for 47 percent of the areas sown to early rice. In Hainan, harvesting has been completed. At an earlier stage, the production of early rice encountered low temperatures and rain, while Hainan and Leizhou Peninsula experienced prolonged drought and the mainland had rainstorms and floods on several occasions. The people have generally reaped a bumper harvest from 11 million mu of Gui Chao strain by preventing insects. In Hainan, the average per mu yield of 700,000 mu of Gui Chao reached 600 to 700 jin, 100 to 200 jin more than the conventional varieties. In Zhanjiang Prefecture, growth of 2.8 million mu of Gui Chao is good with an increase in the average per mu yield of 70 to 80 jin. While crash reaping early rice, the areas have also seriously paid attention to farming preparations for late rice. At present in Hainan, 900,000 mu of late rice have been transplanted. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 22 Jul 80 HK]

TYPHOON--Typhoon no. 6 of this year crossed near Shantou Municipality at 2100 on 11 July. The wind force near the center of the typhoon was scale 10 to 11. At present, it is the yellow ripe stage for early rice. Before 8 July, 300,000 mu of early rice had been reaped in Shantou Prefecture. On 8 and 9 July, another 470,000 mu were crash reaped. The typhoon will damage 2.3 million mu of early rice. However, preparations have been made to prevent damage. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 11 Jul 80 HK]

SUGARCANE--There are 131 large, medium and small sugar refineries in Guangdong. Seventeen are large refineries, accounting for 45 percent of the large refineries throughout the country. The output of sugar in Guangdong also accounts for 45 to 50 percent of sugar output throughout the country. There are also 3.6 million mu of sugarcane in Guangdong. The province has a 2,000 year old history in growing sugarcane. The costs of producing sugar are lower in Guangdong in comparison with other areas in the country. It costs about 500 yuan to produce one ton of white sugar, while in other provinces, it costs 630 yuan. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 11 Jul 80 HK]

AGRICULTURE CADRES' TRAINING--Some 80 agricultural leading cadres at and above the county level from the Fujian, Guangxi, Guangdong and Guangzhou PLA units have taken part in the second training class for agricultural leading cadres of the ministry of agriculture at the South China Agricultural College. The class ended on 19 July after 4 months. The participants have returned to their original units. They have studied 13 essential subjects including agricultural economic management, plant and plant physiology, rice cultivation, scientific and technological modernization in agriculture, application of atomic energy in agriculture and agricultural ecology. [HK240419 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 22 Jul 80 HK]

BRIEFS

SPRING FISH CATCH--Between January and April this year, more than 128,000 dan of fish were caught in the Beihai fishing area of Guangxi Province, an increase of 24 percent over the same period last year. Right after the lunar new year this year, the small fishing boats of Beihai municipality set out for the fishing grounds to fish, and boats working near shore also took advantage of the flourishing fishing season to catch more good fish by any manner or means. During the spring fishing season, quantities of cuttlefish, squid, red snapper, and prawns were more than 20 percent more plentiful than for the same period last year. The proportion of large fish and quality fish increased from last year's 30 percent to 60 percent this year, and the fishermen also had generally increased incomes. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 14 May 80 p 6] 9432

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

RURAL CADRE TRAINING--On 22 July, the second training class for commune management cadres held a graduation ceremony in Guiyang. This training class was held by the Guizhou Agricultural Committee and the provincial agricultural department under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. The 113 students came from Xizang, Yunnan and Sichuan. The 3-month course included study on the fundamental of agricultural management. At the graduation ceremony, Li Tinggui, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and vice provincial governor, presented the graduation certificates. [HK240340 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 CMT 22 Jul 80 HK]

CSO: 4007

POOR QUALITY FERTILIZER CRITICIZED IN HEILONGJIANG

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 80 p 3

[Article by Wang Xide [3076 6932 1795] of the Agriculture and Forestry Department, Hongxinglong State Farm Management Bureau, Heilongjiang: "Some Thoughts on Improving Chinese Made Potash Fertilizer"]

[Text] The hundreds of large mechanized farms in our province annually require large amounts of potash fertilizer, most of which is Chinese produced, bulk, powdered calcium superphosphate. For many years, this chemical fertilizer, which has come from below the Great Wall, has been hauled to farms where it has had to be granulated by indigenous methods before it could be used. What with large losses as a result of loading, unloading and storing, the not very good results achieved from processing by indigenous methods, and the poor quality, many farms would prefer to use higher priced, competitively purchased, imported, granular, high potency potash fertilizer packed in bags instead of using the Chinese produced bulk powdered product. Some individual farms would even have preferred to do without the fertilizer and reduce their output rather than buy the Chinese produced potash fertilizer. This frequently caused huge losses in farm production. Time and time again we expressed our views on this matter to commercial units in the hope that they would produce a high potency fine quality potash fertilizer, or at least that they would market in granular form and in bags the calcium superphosphate presently being produced so as to cut down on the loss and waste caused by transportation, storage, and processing by indigenous methods. But we have never obtained any satisfaction. It is not at all difficult for an industrial plant to granulate potash fertilizer, and some large chemical fertilizer plants have the capacity to produce high potency, fine quality potash fertilizer. One such plant is the Nanjing Chemical Fertilizer Plant whose ammonium phosphate almost equals the quality of fertilizer made in the United States, but which is rarely supplied to our farms. Instead, every year they go to the trouble of hauling over long distances this same bulk packaged powdered calcium superphosphate that nobody wants.

We hope that the government organizations concerned will listen to these views from the farms and improve the variety, the specifications, and the packaging of Chinese-produced phosphate fertilizer.

HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

WATER RESOURCES--The Heilongjiang Provincial Water Conservation Bureau has allocated 13 million yuan of funds to help 13,000 production teams deficient in water resources to sink pump wells, exploit water resources and develop water conservancy projects. [SK231100 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jul 80 SK]

FLOUR SUPPLY--The Heilongjiang provincial grain supply departments recently decided to temporarily increase the supply of flour and dried noodles to residents in urban areas during the July-September period. In addition to a fixed amount of flour, they are entitled to an extra two jin of third grade flour and one jin of dried noodles per capita monthly. The ratio of supplying flour to collective mess halls may be increased from 30 to 50 percent. [SK221112 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Jul 80 SK]

CSO: 4007

HEBEI

BRIEFS

BEIJING WEATHER FORECAST--Beijing, 15 Jul--According to the Beijing meteorological observatory, Beijing will probably still experience hot weather in the second half of July, and high temperatures will prevail particularly before heavy showers. However, the observatory said there is little possibility that the temperatures will exceed 40 degrees centigrade. The observatory also forecast little rain at present but said there would be more rain from late July to early August. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0738 GMT 15 Jul 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

FINE COTTON STRAIN PROMOTED IN HENAN

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 80 p 2

[Article from HENAN RIBAO: "Remarkable Increases In Yields From Promotion of '79' Cotton in Henan"]

[Text] Henan "79" fine cotton strain is being vigorously promoted throughout Henan Province. Last year its cultivation was extended over an area of 600,000 mu, and it is estimated that it will be planted on more than 2.5 million mu this year.

Henan "79" cotton was bred in 1976 through the combined efforts of the Provincial Academy of Agriculture and the Suiping County Agriculture and Forestry Bureau. Results of experiments conducted at numerous points during the past several years show average per mu yields of ginned cotton to be 15 percent higher than for Xuzhou "142" stock variety, and more than 20 percent greater than for varieties introduced from the United States. In years of continuous rains and in the cotton growing region of the Yangtze River Basin where there is a lot of rainfall, the Henan "79" variety shows tolerance of waterlogging, tolerance of low temperatures, no serious diseases of seedlings, and fairly light seasonal diseases. In dry years and in hilly regions, it shows strong tolerance of drought, strong tolerance of disease and insect infestations, and resistance to red wilt. In regions of sporadic outbreaks of severe aphid infestations and of fusarium yellow diseases, it shows rapid restoration of growth. It tolerates salinity and alkalinity, and it grows quite well in sandy non-fertile soils. In 1977 Chenqiu county introduced Henan "79" fine strain, growing a large quantity of it in 1978. In 1979, its cultivation was extended to 70,000 mu of cotton fields throughout the county, with average cotton yields of 41 jin per mu in 1978 increasing to 85 jin. In 1976, Yanling County started out with six liang of "79" cotton seeds, and this variety has been used generally during the past 3 years. Last year average cotton yields per unit showed an increase of 43.4 percent over 1977.

9432
CSO: 4007

HENAN

BRIEFS

WATER RESERVOIR--Zhengzhou, 7 Jul--The Suyahu water reservoir in Runan County, Henan, has been inefficient since it was built in 1958. The reservoir was originally designed to irrigate 820,000 mu. Today, it irrigates only 200,000 mu. The capacity of the reservoir was designed to be 900 million cubic meters. At present, there are only 50,000 mu of water surface for fish-farming. Last year some 200,000 jin of fish were caught. The masses are now urgently demanding that water conservancy departments supply funds and thoroughly repair the reservoir so it can bring benefit to the state and the people. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0253 GMT 7 Jul 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

PREFECTURAL LEADER WRITES ON LOCAL SITUATION, PROBLEMS

HK270336 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Report on article by (Wang Yao), secretary of Xiangyang Prefectural CCP Committee: "Enliven the Rural Economy and Make the Peasants Rich As Soon As Possible"]

[Excerpts] To make the rural areas rich as soon as possible, it is necessary to comprehensively develop agriculture, industry and sideline occupations, persistently follow the socialist road, take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, do a good job of planned parenthood and control population growth. This way of putting it reflects the demands and desires of the masses and puts forward the way for the rural areas to transform themselves from poor to rich.

Our prefectural CCP committee recently held a meeting of county CCP committee secretaries to discuss the question of making the rural areas rich as soon as possible. Proceeding from the actual conditions, in the prefecture, we held that we should concentrate on work in three aspects:

1. Bring into play the potentials of the existing farmland, strive to improve yields and insure sustained and steady increase in grain, cotton and oil production. Some of the prefecture's outstanding production teams where individual incomes exceed 200 or 300 yuan have succeeded because they have done well in diversification, but in most cases it is because they have actively improved production conditions, cultivated the land in a scientific way, and achieved relatively high output and marketing level of grain, cotton and oil. The prefecture has 8 million mu of farmland. Grain yields on some of this land are only 200 or 300 jin per mu, while some yields exceed 1,000 jin. Some cotton yields are only 10 or 20 jin per mu, while others have reached 150 or 200 jin. To a very great extent the reasons for such great differences lie in the degrees of improvement of production conditions and the standard of scientific cultivation.

2. Readjust the structure of agriculture. Xiangyang Prefecture consists of 60 percent mountains, 10 percent rivers and 30 percent farmland. In recent years we have not brought into play the superior features of the 60 percent mountains and 10 percent rivers. Last year, output value of forestry,

animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries accounted for only 18.2 percent of total agricultural and sideline production value. There are indeed a number of problems requiring readjustment in the balances between agriculture and diversification, between grain and industrial crops, between grain production and forestry and indigenous product output in mountain areas, and between [words indistinct]. In particular, in certain places the serious imbalances have formed a vicious circle, and they become poorer and poorer. It is therefore fully essential to make a suitable readjustment of the agricultural structure and actively raise the proportion of value of output of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries in the total value of agricultural and sideline production. Otherwise, it is difficult to advance. However, if the readjustments are not carried out well, new imbalances may arise. Therefore it is necessary to take a positive approach to this issue and resolutely carry out such readjustments as are possible, and also consider things carefully, act with steadiness, and avoid indiscriminate action and upheaval.

3. Under the premise of developing agricultural production, open up all ways to vigorously promote diversification. Since liberation the prefecture has scored certain developments in diversification and some places now have a good foundation. However, due to lack of skill in management, laborers in many places have left their production teams to work elsewhere while taking part in the teams' distribution. Labor productivity is very low. Many enterprises have always run at a loss. In view of this situation, we have held that we should currently get a clearer picture of and solve well the following five problems:

- a) Rectify the commune and brigade enterprises, institute independent accounting with full responsibility for profit or loss as soon as possible, and implement the responsibility system of having fixed output value, expenditure, remuneration, profit to be handed over to the state, and bonuses and fines. It is necessary to seriously solve the problem of too many units with too little to do and turn loss into profit as rapidly as possible.
- b) Promote diversification in light of local conditions.
- c) In the case of certain large items of diversification, if one unit cannot handle them itself, we should organize joint enterprises run by different communes, by communes and brigades by different brigades, or by the state and the collective, with everyone pooling capital and sharing out the profits in proportion.
- d) Resolutely curb the practice of leaving one's production team and going elsewhere to carry out sideline occupations. In the previous stage we took stock of people who had done this and brought 13,000 of them back to their production teams. There remain 5,000 to be mobilized to return to their production teams. Those who have engaged in serious criminal activities must be dealt with according to law.
- e) Strengthen leadership over the commune and brigade enterprises.

At present some production teams in the prefecture have set up diversification groups consisting of 10, 15 or 20 percent of their labor forces. Such groups are producing 20, 30 or 40 percent of the teams' output value. Production and distribution have both been enlivened. In the past we had insufficient understanding of this problem and got a poor grasp of it. In future, while vigorously running well the commune and brigade enterprises, we must also actively develop and strive to make a success of sideline occupations on the production teams.

(58) 6007

PROBLEMS ON DONGTING LAKE DISCUSSED

Guarding Lake's Resources

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Wang Xingzhong [3769 5281 0022]: "Need to Protect Natural Fish Resources of Dongting Lake"]

[Text] At the Academic Conference on Control of Dongting Lake recently convened by the Water Conservancy and Hydroelectric Power Society of Hunan Province, experts from the areas concerned told reporters that shoals have appeared in the vast expanse of the misty Dongting Lake and that fish resources have sustained very great damage. Consequently they have loudly called for effective measures that will truly protect the natural fish resources of Dongting Lake.

The varieties of fish resources in Dongting Lake are extremely abundant. According to a preliminary determination, there are more than 110 varieties there, making it the number one fresh water fish area of our country. During the 1950's, average provincewide annual catches amounted to more than 600,000 dan. This declined to 314,000 dan during the 1970's. Why did such a dramatic decline occur in the fish resources and the amount of fish catches in Dongting Lake? Experts believe it was for the several following reasons.

First was blocking of feeder streams and the enclosure of coastal lands for cultivation, which gradually shrank the natural lake area. As compared with the eve of Liberation, it has shrunk more than 30 percent!

Second was unrestrained land reclamation from Dongting Lake with the blocking of the lake and the building of dams, which destroyed the ecological balance of the water area, interdicted the fishes' routes of travel, and threw into chaos the ecological system required for fish propagation and growth. The more than 1500 meter long and 27 meter high Qunshan River dam in Yueyang is one example of the interdiction of a major watercourse into and out of Dongting Lake, which seriously impeded the travel upstream of parent fish to lay and fertilize eggs, to reproduce, and to enter the lake in search of food and grow. The stretch from the mouth of Lu Lake to Wumensha in Yuanjiang County was formerly the principal waterway through Datong Lake, Guan River and Namiao. Because of nets strung from embankment to embankment along the river, which intercepted the fish for the

past several years and did not permit their replenishment, fish catches dropped from 56,000 dan in 1954 to 23,000 dan in 1978.

Third, the lake has become choked with silt and has shrunk in size. The bed of the lake is constantly rising and the shape of the lake has changed from that of a "kettle" to that of a "plate." Now the lake fills slowly but empties rapidly. It cannot retain its water nor can it hold on to fish with the result that fishing grounds have decreased and the fishing season has become shorter. Formerly, it was only the three month period from December to February of the following year, during the period of low water in the lake, that there was no fishing; the remaining 270-odd days was the time when fishing operations were conducted. Now the time for fishing each year is only somewhat more than 180 days, a reduction by 3 months over the past. Furthermore, the main fishing season has changed from the slack farming season of the past, when the high waters for fishing occurred at a time other than the busy farming season, to the fall fishing season.

Fourth is waste water pollution of the fishing grounds by a large number of industries, which has not only directly poisoned some fish varieties but has also destroyed the food supply for some fish varieties, destroyed migration channels, and destroyed the breeding and growth of the fish. An example is the waters in the stretch from Yueyang to Chenglingji, which are the chokepoint for fish going to and from the Yangtze River. Now chemical plants, paper manufacturing plants, tanneries, chemical fertilizer plants, and electric power plants numbering more than 20 line both banks of the river. Polluted water from them is discharged directly into the lake and has blackened the water along the shore. Bubbling takes place constantly, and a great decline has occurred in the number of fish entering the lake from the Yangtze River. In Yuanjiang County there are 15 paper manufacturing plants of various sizes, which annually discharge more than 10,000 tons of polluted water into the lake, causing pollution in varying degrees to several hundred thousand mu of fishing waters in the county. The Songze Lake and the Bajiao Lake in Linxiang County formerly produced more than 500,000 jin of fresh fish annually, but now, thanks to the pollution caused by a single main chemical plant, the fish has a strong taste of medicine and cannot be eaten.

The experts said that restoration and development of fishing industry resources on Dongting Lake had broad ramifications, that it would have to be done in full awareness of realities as they exist, and that practical measures would have to be adopted. They proposed: 1. That there should be a prohibition against enclosing parts of the lake at will to create farmland, and against the building of dams, together with a good job of controlling silting to protect the natural waterlands for the fishing industry. 2. that there should be a dredging of the migration channels for the fish and the removal of dams and impoundment areas for fish. Along the main migration channels, in the egg-laying areas, in the feeding and fish fattening areas, and in wintering over sites, there should be a strictly enforced no fishing season so as to protect parent fish and

fish fry. 3. that there should be a restructuring of fishing regulations with the institution of a system requiring fishing licenses to strictly prohibit private poaching and promiscuous fishing. 4. that the structure of the fishing industry should be readjusted to enforce the intensity of fishing to be allowed; and 5. that industrial waste water be cleaned up in order to improve the fishing areas. Any seriously polluted river mouth areas should be cleaned up by the authorities concerned within a certain amount of time.

Cleaning Up the Lake

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Wang Xingzhong [3769 5281 0022]: "Bringing Dongting Lake Under Control to Build a Land of Plenty, Hunan Convenes a Dongting Lake Control Academic Discussion Meeting"]

[Text] Under the mandate of the Hunan Provincial Science and Technology Association, the Hunan Provincial Water Conservancy and Electric Power Society recently invited experts from appropriate research organizations, institutions of higher learning, and appropriate units within the province, as well as teachers and scientists and technicians to conduct an academic exploration of how to hasten the task of bringing Dongting Lake under control.

During the discussion meeting, experts summarized and exchanged the lessons of experience from past effort to control Dongting Lake, and studied the shape of the lake and the laws governing change of Dongting Lake, plus its present condition and the trend of future developments. They also discussed sensible use of the resources of the lake region to prevent impairment of the lake by mud and silt from rivers, the pattern of production in the region, and how to institute regionalized and specialized production, offering much advice and many suggestions, and making numerous recommendations. Everyone talked about the Dongting Lake region as the centralized area of Hunan for grain crops and economic crops as well as a base for foreign trade, aquatic products, and raw materials for light industry. Terned a land of plenty, it ranks first of 12 large commodity grain bases in the country. However, because of the destruction of the vegetation cover in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River and in the upper reaches of the Xiang, Zi, Yuan, and Li rivers within Hunan Province itself, silt and mud from the rivers continuously enters the lake region, averaging annual accumulations of 120 million cubic meters. Additionally, the gradual enclosing of parts of the lake to make farmland, plus the constant rise of the lake's bed have resulted in a gradual shrinking of the area of the lake. The constant formation of large stretches of sand in the lake, the protective embankments built this way and that, and the chaotic water system not only impairs the function of the lake in regulating and impounding flood waters, but also increasingly intensifies flood control burdens in the lake region while, at the same time, increasing difficulties in drainage, in irrigation, and in navigation in the lake region as well as in controlling the threat of schistosomiasis.

The experts pointed out that bringing Dongting Lake under control is a task requiring an overall approach that involves numerous disciplines. Everyone expressed the view that it is necessary to strive under the guidance of the party and the government, to adjust methods to the local situation, to take the whole into account and make arrangements accordingly, to have a rational design, and to do a good job of cooperating, to give close attention to this project in order to make a contribution to the more rapid building of a land of plenty.

9432

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

INSECT SURVEY--Changsha, 23 Jul--Two hundred and ninety-five kinds of wasps, spiders and other insects that prey on the harmful insects infesting rice and cotton have so far been found in central China's Hunan Province, according to a survey which started in May last year. The surveys were made in 16 counties and two state farms by plant protection specialists, biologists and agrotechnicians. They studied the life cycles of the predators in order to protect and utilize them for biological control. Observations made in Xiangyin County showed that the life cycles of three kinds of spiders there almost coincided with those of the rice plant hopper and leaf hopper. Communes there have taken measures to protect the spiders for control of the pests. Thanks to the utilization of natural enemies, Shimen County cut the pesticide spraying period from 150 days in the past to about 30 days and reduced the cost of pesticides from 225 to 64 yuan per hectare. [CN231319
Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 23 Jul 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

CROP FIELD MANAGEMENT--People in various localities of Jiangsu are stepping up field management of autumn-ripening crops in a determined effort to overcome the effects of waterlogging and other natural disasters. In Nantong Prefecture, peasants have completed 80 percent of a prefectural cropland irrigation project and Rudong County of the prefecture has rebuilt the damaged drainage system for its 640,000 mu of cotton fields. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jul 80 OW]

WHEAT SEED PROCESSING--Nanjing, 20 Jul--Xu Bingshu, deputy secretary of a commune party committee in Jiangsu's Jintan County, has successfully developed a new technique for processing wheat seeds by coating selected fine seeds with farmyard manure. This will allow a one-third saving on seed. Use of this technique will also speed up and strengthen sprouting. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0304 GMT 20 Jul 80 OW]

TORRENTIAL RAINFALL--Torrential rain fell in areas between the Changjiang and Huaihe rivers in Jiangsu 17-19 July. The average rainfall was 60-100 mm, but in Jianhu, Shuyang, Tai and another eight counties the rainfall was over 100 mm. The water level of (Lixia) River has risen to 1.75 meters and is still on the rise. (Hongzehu) Lake has increased by 3.2 billion square meters. The local cadres and masses have been mobilized to launch an antiflood campaign. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 80 OW]

COTTON CROP--Shazhou County is mobilizing 70,000 people to do field management for the county's more than 270,000 mu cotton crop following recent incessant rains. Efforts are made to lower the level of underground water table, weed grass, apply pesticides and spread fertilizer. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 80]

PORK SALES INCREASED--Commercial departments in Jiangsu Province, which have been actively devising means to expand sales of pork from rural villages, have succeeded in increasing the quantity of pork sold throughout the province. Between January and April this year, the quantity of pork sold throughout the province increased by 13.2 percent over the same period last year. In April the increase amounted to 26 percent with the sale of more than 600,000 head of pigs, most of which were sold in rural villages. In order to make it easy for rural village residents to buy, pork was for sale in some places from 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Butchering in many county towns was also changed from once each day to several times each day. According to February statistics for seven prefectures, which were compared with those for the same period last year, in Suzhou, and Nantong prefectures, where levels of pork consumption had been high to begin with, increased consumption amounted to from 50 to 100 percent. In Xuzhou, Yancheng, and Huaiyin prefectures, where consumption levels had formerly been low, increases of from 100 to 150 percent occurred. (Text) [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 17 May 80 p 7] 9432

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

RAPESEED OIL PROCUREMENT--By 10 July, 12.4 million jin of rapeseed oil were procured throughout Hubei, surpassing the state plans by 29 percent. In Fuzhou, Shangrao and Ganzhou prefectures and Jingdezhen Municipality, the provincial tasks have been overfulfilled. The rapeseed oil procured in 13 rape commodity base counties accounted for 50 percent of the total rapeseed oil procured throughout the province. Last winter, there was prolonged drought, while this spring, there was prolonged rain with low temperature. This has seriously affected the sowing and growth of rape. In Nanchang County, 6.1 billion jin of rapeseed oil have been procured, an increase of 160,000 jin over last year. In Dongxiang County, 700,000 jin have been procured, surpassing the tasks by 100 percent. In Boyang County, 1.69 million jin have been procured. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 80 HK]

INSECT PEST CIRCULAR--The Jiangxi people's government issued an emergency circular, which called on the communes and brigades to do a good job of preventing diseases and eliminating insect pests during crash reaping and sowing. The circular pointed out that diseases to young plants are spreading very rapidly, while the varieties of insects are also higher than last year. The leadership at all levels must strengthen their leadership over crash reaping and sowing and preventing and eliminating insect pests. The counties, communes and brigades must appoint a responsible comrade to insure the implementation of the various policies, so as to insure smooth progress of preventing diseases and eliminating insect pests. It is also necessary to organize full-time teams to crash reap and sow and eliminate insect pests, implement the systems of responsibility and rewards to full-time teams and the system of production responsibility, grasp the situation of insect pests and eliminate them completely and relentlessly. All trades and professions must actively support the prevention of diseases and the elimination of insect pests in the rice and cotton growing areas. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 80 HK]

CSO: 4007

JILIN ESTABLISHES AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, LIVESTOCK BASES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 80 p 2

[XINHUA dispatch from Changchun by XINHUA Reporter Su Wuchen [5685 0522 6591]: "Jilin Establishes Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock Bases"]

[Text] The Jilin provincial party committee based on investigations and research of the province's natural resources has gradually revised the structure of its agricultural economy and according with local conditions established agriculture, forestry and livestock bases.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the Jilin provincial party committee has conducted a large number of investigations. The provincial party committee has made general plans for its agricultural areas, determined the central section of the plain as a commodity grain region and taken grain production as primary. It must still enthusiastically develop soy beans and various other economic crops. At the same time they must carry out large-scale afforestation, realize the forestation of farmlands and develop the livestock industry. In the western areas, according with local conditions, agriculture and forestry were developed simultaneously and either forestry and livestock or just livestock were taken as primary. The proportion of livestock, forestry and economic crops should be even greater. In the eastern woodland area where forestry is emphasized, either forestry and livestock were developed simultaneously or agriculture, forestry and livestock were developed simultaneously. The proportion of forestry work should be even greater.

On the basis of carrying out area plans, Jilin decided to establish grain, forestry, livestock, oil and sugar bases. Among them, grain bases in the central section of the plain were above all emphasized for nine counties including Yushu, Huaise, Nongan and Fuyu; forestry bases in the eastern mountain area were especially emphasized for 12 counties including Wangqi and Raosong; livestock bases in the western grasslands were above all emphasized for 35 communes and 360 brigades in nine counties including Tongyu County, Zhenlai County and Qianguoerluosi Mongol Autonomous County; in the western region Changling, Qianan and Qianguoerluosi Mongol Autonomous Counties

became oil (principally sunflower) bases; the over 200 communes and 20,000 production brigades of 16 counties including Nongan and Huaide became sugar (beet) bases. The provincial party committee adopted the following measures for each of the bases:

1. Uphold the policy of "taking grain as the key link, comprehensive development, according to local conditions and suitable centralization" and have one industry as the main concern but carry on simultaneously many other enterprises. In these bases step by step carry out specialized production and specialized management.
2. Center on a major industry, enthusiastically initiate industry and commerce, gradually establish agriculture, industry and commerce, forestry, industry and commerce or livestock, industry and commerce in a comprehensively developed agricultural economy and carry out the integration of production, processing and marketing.
3. Besides taking grain production as the primary base, for other bases such as forestry, livestock and sugar appropriately regulate the base of grain purchases by the state and carry out state purchase quotas. This being fixed for several years has guaranteed that the grain ration standard of an agricultural village was not lower than nearby grain production districts.
4. For the purchase of agricultural (forestry, livestock) sideline products, aside from grain and oil which adhere to the state monopoly purchase system, as far as possible, carry out a contract system and purchases based on contract. The agricultural (forestry, livestock) sideline products, other than those fulfilling state purchases, fulfilling contract purchases, distribution according to proportion or entirely managed by the commune brigades, can be sold to the state, be processed by individuals or be traded at the market. For the agricultural sideline products sold to the state, the original policy of reward sales remains unchanged which establishes credibility among the people. Part of the profit of some products such as sugar and processed beets should be returned and given to commune brigades for the planting of beets.
5. Based on one's own strength carry out the establishment of bases.

9480

CSO: 4007

JILIN

BRIEFS

RAINSTORMS REPORTED--From 0800 on 21 July to 0800 on 22 July, heavy rainstorms hit all prefectures of Jilin Province except Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture. Rainfall was above 50 millimeters in Tonghua, Shuangliao and Qian Gorlos Mongol autonomous counties. It is forecast that such weather will prevail here in late summer. Therefore, efforts should be made to strengthen flood prevention work. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jul 80 SK]

CSO: 4007

GRASSLAND CONSTRUCTION IN BALIN RIGHT BANNER

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by correspondent Ma Heqing [7456 7729 7230] and News Research Graduate Student Li Demin [2621 1795 3046]: "Balin Right Banner Does a Solid Job of Building the Grasslands; Emphasizes Quality Without Stinting Quantity; Seeks No Undeserved Reputation, But Strives For Practical Results"]

[Excerpts] Editor's Note: For many years, under the influence of the ultra-leftist trend of thought and rampant formalism, many places played the numbers game in the building of farmlands or grasslands, making much of "flashiness." As a result, many projects wasted large amounts of manpower and material resources for only minuscule practical benefits, or produced only something for people to look at. Such a bloated work style and ways of doing things other than according to economic laws must definitely be stopped. The work spirit of Balin Right Banner of caring nothing for undeserved reputation but striving for practical results deserves recommendation.

For practical reasons, the Balin Right Banner in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region temporarily suspended expansion of the area of its grasslands during the spring of this year. It has put its major forces to work at restructuring and improving existing construction projects so that these projects can become fully effective. The current focus of their work is substantial improvement to the grazing areas that have already been fenced in, particularly the 350,000 mu of basic pasture lands, so that these fenced-in grazing areas and basic pasture lands can produce more forage grass.

Balin Right Banner has a total of 9 million mu of grasslands. As a result of the increase in the number of cattle and the degeneration of the grasslands during the past several years, insufficient grass has become the central contradiction in production. In order to resolve this contradiction, this banner has enclosed 1.54 million mu of grazing area, has set up

water conservancy projects within the enclosed grazing area, and has planted windbreak forest belts. It has used tractors to sow superior quality forage grass on 350,000 mu of basic pasture lands. The natural pasture lands of the Balin Right Banner provide only 56 jin per mu of hay, but within the fenced in grazing area, more than 100 jin of hay can be harvested. In the basic pasture lands, 400 or 500 jin of hay can be harvested. Because of the existence of these grasslands construction projects, this banner has been able since 1978 to get away from the backward situation in which large numbers of cattle died every winter and spring for lack of hay. Last year this banner had a bumper year in livestock, with the gross rate of increase for every variety of cattle, the slaughter rate, and the commodity rate all meeting the highest recorded levels. In the banners (and counties) of Zhaowudameng, increased production was greatest. The principal reasons for the increased production were, first of all, application of the party's policies, and second, the adequate reserves of pasturage. Last year, the state convened an on-site grasslands construction meeting for northern pastoral areas, and both affirmed and promoted their experiences in the building of the grasslands.

9432

CSO: 4007

SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION INCREASED IN NEI MONGOL

BEIJING HUANMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 80 p 1

[Article from Xinhuahe Hulihao 26 May: "'Sugar Beets = Grain Equivalency' Policy Implemented: Sugar Beet Area Increases to 200,000 Mu"]

[Text] The Nei Mongol Autonomous Region has instituted a policy of "sugar beets and grain equivalency" to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members to plant sugar beets. This year the planting of sugar beets has amounted to 1 million mu, an increase of 200,000 mu over last year.

The Nei Mongol Autonomous Region is foremost among our country's three sugar beet growing areas. For a long time the 20 sugar plants throughout the region have not had enough raw materials to process because of the slow development of sugar beet production, with the result that there has been no forward movement in the quantity of sugar produced. In order to turn this situation around, the autonomous region's CCP Committee and the People's Government promulgated several regulations to promote the development of sugar beet production. One was "sugar beets and grain equivalency" with the purchase of eight jin of sugar beets equaling one jin of grain. Second was increasing the purchase price paid for sugar beets. In addition to the 75 yuan per ton paid by the state for sugar beets, the autonomous region would make a supplementary payment of 12 yuan. Third was promotion of a system of responsibility for production and specialized management. There would be a fixing of farm output quotas for sugar beets for each production team, a system of individual responsibility, and management of fixed quotas with prizes given for exceeding production, in a further implementation of the principle of distribution according to work, the more the work the greater the return.

6427
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NEI MONGOL EXPANDS OILSEED PRODUCTION

BEIJING RENMIN RIBAO (in Chinese) 25 May 80 p 1

(Article from XINHUA SHIBOCHUAN 24 May: "Nei Mongol Uses Natural Advantages To Develop Oil Production")

[text] The Nei Mongol Autonomous Region has acted realistically to make full use of its natural advantages for developing production of oils. The area planted to oil-bearing crops throughout the region this year amounts to 1.7 million mu, a 10 percent increase over last year. Nei Mongol, which is located in an Alpine-Arctic region, is our country's major area for the production of flax. In the entire region there are about 10 million mu of saline and alkaline soils suitable for the growing of sunflowers. Last year the autonomous region's CCP Committee corrected the past mentality of emphasizing grain while slighting oil, and readjusted crop patterns by fitting methods to local circumstances on the basis of the natural characteristics of each place. In the Yangshan hilly region was built a concentrated production zone for flax. Qi County, where natural conditions are suited for the growing of oil-bearing crops and where quantity of production is fairly stable, was selected as the flax production base. Additionally, there has been vigorous development of sunflower production. There has also been some policy for regulations to encourage the masses to grow oil-bearing crops. Last year the area planted to oil-bearing crops throughout the region amounted to 6.26 million mu, an expansion of more than 1.2 million mu over the previous year. Oil production totalled 600 million jin to realize virtual self-sufficiency in edible oils within the region. This year, acting on a summarization of last year's experience in developing oil production, each place in Nei Mongol has further readjusted its production programs. More latitude has been given from a policy standpoint for those communes and brigades that are suited to the production of oil but not suited to the production of grain, and to those prefectures that have been unable to fulfill their grain quota for a long period of time. They will be permitted to make full use of their natural advantages in growing more oil crops.

4421
C90: 4007

NEI MONGOL

SKIRPS

PRIVATELY OWNED LIVESTOCK--Commune members in Guyang County, Nei Mongol, are raising 218,000 head of privately owned livestock which account for 45 percent of the total livestock in the county. [Ulaahot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jul 80 OW]

2001 4007

QINGHAI

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED--According to statistics compiled by Qinghai provincial water conservation department, in the first 6 months of 1980, Qinghai Province expanded its arable lands by 17,700 mu, increased its farmland that is assured of high and stable yield irrespective of drought and waterlogging by some 7,400 mu, improved some 85,000 mu of usable grasslands and solved the water shortage problem for some 80,000 head of livestock. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 12 Jul 80 SK]

CSD: 4002

BRIEFS

FARMLAND EXPANSION--In order to enliven the rural economy, the State Council has recently authorized the suburban areas of Shanghai Municipality to expand cotton fields by 200,000 mu and sown acreage of rapesea by 300,000 mu beginning with the 1980 autumn sowing. The guidelines of speeches by Vice Premiers Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li was conveyed to a meeting of county party secretaries in the suburban areas of Shanghai, which was held 21-23 July. The speeches called for still greater efforts to emancipate minds, further relax policies and do a better job in carrying out rural economic work in a flexible way. The meeting pointed out that the expansion of cotton fields and rapeseed output will increase commune members' income and provide Shanghai's industry with more cotton and oil supplies. (W24161) Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jul 80 (W)

(CSO: 900)

SHORTAGE OF PLOW BEAMS IN NANJI COUNTY

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 80 p 3

[Article from News Section, Nanji County CCP Committee: "We Have No Supply of Plow Beams Here"]

[Text] Once the "Qingming Festival" [in early April] is over, the rural villages enter the busy season of spring plowing and production. But in our county, none of the district or commune marketing cooperatives has a supply of plow beams. It is said that until the problem of subsidization of business losses for lumber used in farming is solved, the means of production units are powerless to deal in lumber, and so the present shortage of materials to make wooden farm implements affects supplies. Business losses for the means of production were formerly made up by higher echelon financial departments, but now they are asking that the counties solve this problem themselves. Financial revenues in our county are limited, so it is impossible to subsidize this sum. Last year, losses sustained by the agricultural resources companies business transactions on 500 cubic meters of lumber amounted to 40,000 yuan, and this still awaits resolution. Another 600 cubic meters of lumber has been given to our county this year, but because there is no money available to transport it, not only does every district and commune supply unit currently lack plow beams, but they also completely lack any other kind of lumber used in agriculture. In Daguan and Changxing, even businesses engaged in the repair of farm implements have been forced to a halt.

Unless this problem is solved, not only will the present spring plowing and production be impaired, but the mixing tanks, winnowers and big farm implements needed during the fall harvest season will not be available either with inevitably severe consequences. The broad masses of ~~masses~~ and ~~commune~~ members urgently hope that higher authorities will quickly solve the problems that have arisen in spring plowing and production.

OILSEED, GRAIN HARVESTS IN WENJIANG PREFECTURE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "Twin Bumper Harvests of Oilseed in Wenjiang Prefecture; Readjustment of Autumn-Sown Crop Pattern To Get the Most From Situation Favoring High Yields of Rape"]

[Text] Wenjiang Prefecture in Sichuan Province has made the most of a situation favoring high rape yields by readjusting the pattern of its autumn-sown crops. This year, further increases in yields have come from the more than 870,000 mu of rape throughout the prefecture to top the average 250 jin per mu yields of last year. Total output amounted to 220 million jin, an increase of 7 percent over last year. The area planted in wheat was reduced from last year, but as a result of increased per unit yields, total production of autumn-sown grain throughout the prefecture maintained the levels of last year.

In Wenjiang Prefecture, the climate is mild and the soil fertile. Located in the Doujiangyan gravity irrigation region, where rape has been grown throughout history, it is the major rape producing area in our country. Under the influence of the ultra-leftist line of the past, when grain was emphasized to the detriment of oil, rape planting never reached planned amounts; it was not farmed well; and per unit yields were very low. Ever since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, each echelon of leadership in Wenjiang Prefecture, decided after full discussion to readjust the pattern of autumn-sown crops in accordance with natural conditions locally. During fall planting last year, they reduced the area planted to wheat and expanded the area planted to rape by 90,000 mu.

9432
CSO: 4807

STATE FARMS, LAND RECLAMATION DEPARTMENT RUN JOINT ENTERPRISES

16280950 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0236 GM 28 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Chengdu, 28 Jul—Sichuan Province state farms and land reclamation department has established 16 agricultural-industrial-commercial integrated enterprises. The number of state farms participating in these enterprises increased from 26 last year to 72, with the number of participating production teams increasing from 50 last year to 939. These integrated enterprises have begun to demonstrate their superiority.

Although these enterprises have not been established for long, success has already been achieved in reforming the present economic management system.

The establishment of these integrated enterprises has broken the past practice of prohibiting farms from processing and marketing their products and has changed the longstanding practice of simply producing raw materials.

After expanding the agricultural-industrial-commercial integrated enterprises, the Sichuan state farms and land reclamation department made a net profit of 1.01 million yuan in the first half of this year, an increase of more than 25 percent over the corresponding period last year.

Presently, the agricultural-industrial-commercial integrated enterprises of the Sichuan state farms and land reclamation department are striving to increase labor productivity and promote the overall development of agriculture, industry and commerce in order to increase profits and stimulate the market.

C80: 4007

BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK BREEDING--Chengdu, 19 Jul--Daxian Prefecture in Sichuan has adopted a policy of giving preferential treatment to livestock breeding households, thereby achieving good results. At present, 9,438 individual households in the prefecture are raising cattle, with the total number of cattle in stock reaching some 800,000 head. As of early June, there were 320,000 sheep and 3.56 million hogs raised by individual households in the prefecture. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 19 Jul 80 (w)]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

CASH CROPS EXPANDED--Urumqi, 23 Jul--To develop the production of cash crops, Xinjiang this year has expanded its acreage of cotton, oil-bearing crops, sweet beets, grapes, melons and other fruits. In 1979 the region set up 16 grain production bases, 6 oil-bearing crops production bases and 4 grape melon and other fruits production bases. This year the region planted 2.65 million mu of cotton and 450,000 mu of oil-bearing crops. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0215 GMT 23 Jul 80 OW]

XINJIANG PREFECTIVE LIVESTOCK--Some 2.6 million head of livestock in Bayingolin Mengzi Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang, have been safely transferred to summer grazing grounds. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 8 Jul 80 OW]

TAX EXEMPTION--Urumqi, 20 Jul--To encourage individual peasants and herdsmen to raise livestock, the Xinjiang Regional People's Government recently decided to exempt peasants and herdsmen as well as farm staffers and workers from paying trade tax on the sale of cattle, horses, mules, donkeys and camels they raise. Such tax exemption is also applicable to hogs and sheep sold by individuals within the entire region. Also according to the decision, the abattoir tax is not leviable on livestock slaughtered for personal use. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 20 Jul 80 OW]

0801 4007

BRIEFS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Overgrown with poisonous weeds, more than 400,000 mu of Damxung County's 10.5 million mu of grassland in Xizang are no longer suitable for grazing. In order to gain experience in improving its grasslands, the county set up an experimental 8,000-mu forage grass farm in 1978. The farm reaped more than 100,000 jin of forage grass on some 300 mu of land in 1979. Now forage grass of fine strain planted in the farm is growing well. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

GRAIN, OIL-BEARING CROPS HARVEST--This year, the total output of spring-harvested grain increased by 12.8 percent over last year, while oil-bearing crops increased by 45 percent. The unit output of spring-harvested grain increased by 11.6 percent over last year. This is also an increase of 4.8 percent over the previous highest output in 1973. With the exception of four prefectures and autonomous prefectures, 13 prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and municipalities increased their output over last year. Those which increased by 10 percent include Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Simao Prefecture, Kunming and Dongchuan municipalities and Qujing Prefecture. Some 80 percent of the production teams throughout the province have established various systems of production responsibility. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 80 HK]

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TIMELY HARVESTING OF RICE EMPHASIZED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Sun Renqing [1327 0088 3237], deputy researcher, Rice Research Institute, Provincial Academy of Agriculture: "Timely Harvesting of Early Rice of Key Importance"]

[Text] Sun Renqing, deputy researcher at the Rice Institute of the Provincial Academy of Agriculture recently said in the course of a chat with reporters from this newspaper that harvesting at the proper time is the final important link in the realization of bumper output and bumper income in the late rice harvest. We are determined to grasp this key link firmly and not cut the early rice while it is still green.

This expert believes that in terms of the process of the plumping of rice kernels within the husk, a great deal of damage can be done to increased output by cutting before full maturity. For Guangluai No 4, the greatest growth in the length of the kernels takes place from 4 to 5 days after flowering; the greatest growth in width takes place about 6 or 7 days after flowering. Thickening occurs a little bit later. In terms of the dry weight lengthening of a kernel of grain, during the first several days of flowering it is slow, but from the fourth to the twelfth day the increase in dry weight is great. More than 85 percent of the dry weight is added during this 8 day period. It is reported that 30 days following first flowering, the grain is completely formed, and that it takes 46 days following the appearance of the last flower on the same head before the grain is completely formed. This is a difference of 16 days between the two. The above demonstrates that a definite period of time is required for the formation of kernels.

Sun Renqing said that the kernels within the husk derived from the nutrients stored within the stalks and leaves prior to formation of heads and from the material assimilated following flowering after formation of the head. He said that research at the Shanghai Plant Growth Institute showed that more than one-third the weight of a grain of rice derives, without doubt, from the products of photosynthesis after flowering of the green leaves (including the green part of the stalks and the glume). In the production of paddy

rice too, the ability of the products of photosynthesis to enter the heads is also a major factor determining whether output will be high or low. It is estimated that when ripening of paddy rice is complete, the stalks and leaves still have 15 to 20 percent of their starch left over, demonstrating a definite progression in the filling out of the grain.

This expert believes that the above two points show that the process whereby the grain in the glume on the heads of paddy rice reaches full size requires an appropriate length of time. According to determinations made in 1974 by the Provincial Academy of Agriculture on 1,000 jin fields, within 8 days following the completion of head formation on Guangluai No 4, an increased output of 52.5 jin per mu per day occurred. From the ninth to the twelfth day, a daily increase of 30 jin per mu per day occurred. From the thirteenth to the sixteenth, increased yields of 55 jin per mu per day occurred. Between the seventeenth and twentieth day, an increase of 40 jin per mu per day occurred; and between the twenty-first and twenty-eighth day, an increased yield of 10 jin per mu per day occurred. This shows that the earlier the rice is harvested, the greater the damage. Though the increase in daily weight is rather small during the latter period, it cannot be belittled. Figured in terms of last year's output throughout the province of an average 764 jin per mu, for this year's more than 17 million mu of early crop rice that would mean a daily loss of about 130 million jin of paddy.

Just when is the best time for harvesting the early rice crop? This expert says that the early rice crop goes through milk ripe, wax ripe, fully ripe, and dead ripe stages toward maturity. The milk ripe stage is the one that lasts from the appearance of a starchy liquid until the grains are pretty well shaped. From the end of the milk ripe stage until the grains become waxy in quality and the dry weight is maximum is the wax stage. The completely ripe period is the one in which the color of glume becomes yellow and the grains of rice become hard and not readily breakable. Once the color of the glume becomes pale and the very tip of the stalks may be snapped off is the dead ripe stage. The best time for harvesting early crop rice is generally at the end of the wax stage or during the completely ripe stage of maturity. During these stages, most of the glumes have turned yellow and the rice is about 80 percent ripe; the greeness has gone from the outside of the glumes and the color of the stems and leaves has also become lighter. This shows that a regression has occurred in the photosynthetic properties of the leaves, and they are no longer able to store the products of photosynthesis.

This expert also pointed out that even though a loss in output would result from harvesting the crop while still green, delayed harvesting, on the other hand, could result in loss of grain through its falling out of the glumes, which would also lead to reduced output. Furthermore, the timely planting of the late crop would also suffer. Therefore, the early crop must be harvested on time.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG FARM TRACTORS--Zhejiang Province has more than 80,000 farm tractors. Of the total, 45,000 are operating within a production responsibility system in the interests of promoting summer harvesting and planting. Thanks to the coverage of this system, Xiaoshan County's 596 tractors have overfulfilled this summer's farming task by 25 percent, saved more than 100 tons of diesel fuel, and reduced production costs by 140,000 yuan. Last year, over 60 percent of Zhejiang's cropland was tilled by tractor. The figure has increased this year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 80 OW]

ELECTRICITY UTILIZATION--Tiantai County, Zhejiang has taken steps to raise electricity utilization rate during the busy farming season. The county has 139 small hydroelectric power stations with a total generating capacity of 22,000 kilowatts. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 80 OW]

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